The New-York Times.

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ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

The English Press on American Financial Troubles.

Forgeries and Flight of an English Solicitor—The Paris Credit Mobilier—Anglo-French Mediation between Spain and Mexico—Dr. Livingston on the Growth of Cotton in Central Africa—Commercial Intelligence, &c.

The Mails by the *Canada*, from Boston, reached this City last evening. There is little intelligence in addition to that already published by telegraph.

We print in full the article from the London *Times* on our financial troubles.

With regard to financial affairs in France, it is stated that the difficulties in the management of the *Crédit Mobilier* have been smoothed over. It is also asserted that the directors of that Society intend to bring an action against the London *Times* for a recent article that appeared in its columns.

Our correspondent, writing from London on the 11th instant, says:

A matter of some interest to the shipbuilding and shipping community in the United States has, this week, been brought before the public. The Boston correspondent of a London daily contributed his comments on some alleged frauds of a Boston shipbuilder, with a warning against sending men out in vessels which were launched unseaworthy. A Bostonian gentleman, who withholds his name, but writes from Morley's Hotel, yesterday took up the cudgels for Mr. Donald McKay, assuming him to be the shipbuilder alluded to, and expressing much surprise at the charge. The *James Baines*, *Lightning*, and *Champion of the Seas*, built by Mr. Mackay, are on their way to India with troops; but this is the first hint of their being unseaworthy; and it is certain that they have made some of the most rapid passages between Liverpool and Melbourne, on record. The writer appeals to British love of fair-play, and expresses his confidence that Mr. Mackay, when he sees the Boston letter in question, will be able to completely refute the allegations therein made.

The same correspondent says:

Another matter of considerable interest to the American commercial world was brought under notice yesterday in the money market column of the leading journal. Taking for his text recent disclosures respecting American railway speculations, the editor of that department of the paper inveighed against the practice of paying scrip dividends, and the numerous instances in which English shareholders have been losers through frauds and deceptions on the part of the Directors of American railways. The Michigan concern was mentioned, and it was stated that the President lately visited the English shareholders, and induced them to increase their investments. The latter were rebuked for their gullibility, and reminded that such things could not occur if they were to exercise greater vigilance. The formation of a London Committee of American shareholders was recommended, and the public were told that if this was not done, they had better avoid American securities altogether. Now, if this advice is worth anything, how comes it that so many breakdowns occur in British enterprise, the affairs of which are under the eyes of the shareholders? The British Bank and the Surrey Gardens Company failures are proofs that no such committee would have the smallest effect in diminishing the liability to loss on the part of English stockholders of American railways, through fraud or misrepresentation, which the journal in question has brought under notice in such a prominent manner.

An English View of the American Financial Troubles.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Sept. 10.

The last intelligence from New-York suggests some curious considerations regarding the conditions on which English capital is invested in America. The amount of American securities held here can merely be conjectured. Five years back it was thought to be nearly £60,000,000, and it may now be £80,000,000 or [illegible]. Until the approach of the Russian war they almost all paid large and regular dividends, but the ability of the various railway and other companies to raise fresh money as it was wanted on second, third, and fourth mortgages in London, having then received a check, there has since been a constant downward tendency, until perhaps two-thirds of the whole lapsed into comparative insolvency. For a time, when distributions could no longer be made from capital, the device was hit upon of paying what are called scrip dividends, and as these cost nothing they were always on a liberal scale. The accounts usually showed to the shareholders that there was a profit of about 10 per cent., but, unfortunately, the cash balance had invariably been absorbed through some temporary and accidental circumstance. The gain was therefore handed over to them in paper, redeemable a year or two hence. The plan, however, although it was at first thought to be all right, failed upon repetition to satisfy the hunger of the parties interested; and probably many of our own Birmingham theorists have received, from experience in this respect, the first blow to their ideas regarding the nature and functions of money. At last, in a number of instances, exposure became unavoidable, examples of deception, fraud and repudiation abounded on all sides, and prices even of the leading undertakings went to a point which showed that in the minds of the public years of economy and good management would be requisite to restore any of them to a solid position. Thus far the result had, perhaps, been little other than might have been expected. It was the old story of the State loans over again. Any honorable member of Congress or Assembly, coming over to England, had only to make a demand large enough, and he could get all he wanted. He would go to a leading iron-master, give a heavy order for rails, pay about 30 or 40 per cent. above their value, and trust to this gentleman for the disposal, through brokers and others tempted by a nobler percentage, of such amount of stocks and bonds as might be deemed appropriate for the moment. The next and each succeeding year the process might, of course, be repeated, since the prosperity of the part already constructed rendered extensions of all kinds indispensable. But it was to have been supposed that experience dearly purchased would at length have generated some prudence. Apparently, however, our people are incurable. The last railway concern that has broken down is the Michigan Southern, and it is said that only a few months have elapsed since the President paid a visit to the English shareholders and induced them considerably to extend their commitments. Still, instances of this kind are as nothing compared with the wholesale apathy exhibited. Incredible as it may seem, our 80 millions or more of American securities are left to take their chance, without the holders knowing or learning anything about them except from the managing parties. The railway companies issue reports only once a-year, usually of the most vague description, and no accounts of what passes at their meetings transpire. Everything is taken for granted, and each individual English holder assumes that some other holder, by whom, perhaps, he was first led into the investment, keeps careful watch. *And while this total absence of organization prevails in England, there is actually a powerful combination on the other side for the avowed purpose of bringing all the principal undertakings to ruin. Unlike those of any other country, the majority of the leading speculators of New-York are devoted to the task of depreciating the national credit.* Whether this arises from the extent to which American liabilities are held by foreigners need not be discussed. A large body of active persons are known to be associated for the purpose; they influence the press to work out their views, and are alleged, not merely to operate with a joint capital, but to hold regular meetings, and permanently to retain legal advisers, whose chief vocation it may be assumed is to discover points that may enable the validity of each kind of security to be called in question, and thus to create universal distrust. They are also said to succeed in a vast number of instances in getting their own creatures into the control of companies, ostensibly supporting or opposing them as may best suit their tactics in each particular case. Each new revelation of fraud is hailed as a triumph, and such directors and shareholders as may show a disposition to take advantage of technicalities to defeat all equitable claims, instead of being hooted from the Exchange, find a circle of admirers. Of course this state of things would end, or be greatly mitigated, if the stock and bondholders were to exercise vigilance. In most instances the proceedings are so notorious, and the laxity of management so complete and long-continued, that English investors, if they had any rational agent on the spot, could not fail to be warned. But there is no London Committee of American stockholders, and, apparently, no possibility of forming one. Yet something should be done if possible to remedy the evil. Some persons will say the best remedy would be found by an avoidance of American investments altogether; but this, although it seems likely enough to be brought about unless the respectable portion of the American mercantile community can contrive to influence public opinion, is not a result that any one anxious for the advancement of the best interests of both countries would wish to see take place. No field for the employment of capital is superior to that of the United States, and the sympathies of business beget a universal disposition here to seek it and trust to it. *Under such circumstances it is deplorable that owing to a want of connected action among the honest portion of the two communities a depraved minority should command all the channels of enterprise, and render confidence impossible.*

Extensive Forgeries and Flight of a London Solicitor.

From the London News City Article, Sept. 10.

Exaggerated and alarming reports have been circulated, to the effect that a solicitor has absconded, leaving liabilities to the amount of about £150,000, represented in part by forged bills. It is added that one of the London joint stock banks is a heavy sufferer. The facts of the case appear to be as follows: Mr. Thomas Dean, solicitor, of No. 7 King's Bench Walk, Temple, has absconded, and detective officers are in pursuit of him, as he is charged with fraud and forgery. We believe, however, that the total amount of his liabilities, so far as can be ascertained, does not exceed about £20,000; that the circle of sufferers scarcely exceeds half a dozen persons, chiefly his own relatives and immediate clients; and that the sum in which the bank referred to is interested is under £2,000, and may be partially covered by other securities. Mr. Dean lived in a plain way, at Barnes Common. His practice was never extensive, but he had been some 25 or 30 years in the profession. We understand that his name will appear in the list of bankrupts in to-morrow's *Gazette*.

From the London News, (City Article,) Sept. 11.

We understand that the messengers of the Court of Bankruptcy have taken possession of the property of Mr. Thomas Dean, the solicitor, to whose flight reference was made yesterday. His name does not appear in to-night's *Gazette*, owing to the usual formal delay, but it will doubtless be comprised in the list of bankrupts next Tuesday. Mr. Dean seems to have systematically misappropriated funds entrusted to him for investment; but, as remarked yesterday, it is believed that £25,000 will cover the whole. When a man who has borne a respectable character during a period of five-and-twenty or thirty years of professional practice is discovered to have thus betrayed the trust reposed in him, the intimacy of the relations subsisting between the client and his confidential legal adviser renders the blow the more severe.

The Depression in the Paris Money Market.

From the Paris Spectateur (late Assemblée National.)

Two circumstances may explain the present industrial and commercial inertness. First, it may be affirmed that the production of the country having been unusually stimulated during the last two years, and particularly in 1855, under the influence of the Universal Exhibition, a very natural reaction has shown itself, and the movement is now objectionable slow, because it was too rapid previously. In the next place, it may be declared that it is not always at the outset that the evils are felt which are destined in the end to produce most effect. Thus, we borrowed 1,500,000,000f. in 1855 and 1856 for the war, we expended during the same period nearly 1,000,000,000f. in works of public utility, in addition we sent large sums to foreign countries for corn, and yet the difficulties which were to be wrestled with during that period were scarcely perceptible. It is now allowable to believe that, if the burden was so light in 1855 and 1856, the reason was that it was to be heavier during the years which were to follow. Societies, like governments, have the faculty of anticipating the future in matters of credit. We have somewhat abused that faculty, and we now pay the penalty of our having done so. The year 1857 liquidates previous engagements, and perhaps expiates some acts of rashness. Such we conceive to be the cause of the present crisis in industrial and commercial matters. The same is not, however, the case in what relates to the depreciation of the public funds, and particularly of industrial securities. Here new causes are added to the old ones. Without doubt, the depreciation in the funds is also the consequence of the rarity of capital, which has been absorbed as stated above. But it arises, also, from the marked diminution of receipts, which is connected with the slackness existing in commercial matters. These are not, perhaps, the only causes which have exercised their influence in producing the present depreciation. We conceive the principal causes to be found in the different attitude of the Government and of public opinion, with respect to industrial companies, and, above all, those of railways. The Government first remodeled the tariffs and conditions of the railway companies, then imposed on them a special tax, and lastly insisted on the execution of branch lines more or less expensive. As these measures coincided with financial difficulties and with the shifts which the Companies are forced to for the purpose of obtaining the funds necessary for the continuation of their works, alarm was caused, and men began to ask each other if industrial securities were not seriously menaced in their future prospects. No astonishment should be felt if, under the influence of these preoccupations, the shares of the best lines have at present fallen so considerably. All is conjointly responsible in public credit, and the weight with which railway shares are loaded also bears down the funds.

THE PARIS CREDIT MOBILIER.

From the London Times, (City article,) Sept. 11.

The private letters from Paris state that the recent difficulties in connection with the management of the *Crédit Mobilier* have been smoothed over. M. Ernest André, the Director by whom, upon the refusal of his colleagues to accept his resignation, a notarial notice of withdrawal had been issued, has been induced to return, while the other Directors, who were understood to be desirous of getting out, have for the present, at all events, abandoned their intention. This result was to have been expected, since the auspices under which the establishment was formed were such as to forbid the idea of its being allowed to break up from any internal dissensions that would admit of being healed by superior influences. The financial world may also be congratulated on the turn the affair has taken. It was on public grounds only that the institution was to be viewed with disfavor; and now that the eyes of all persons must have been opened to the unsound character of its original pretensions, and its dangerous power has consequently been dissipated, there could be no other feeling than one of regret at witnessing any individual disasters that might attend its change of condition. The hope must be that it will gradually bring its shareholders to be content with comparatively humble dividends, and that, instead of aspiring to regulate and monopolize the enterprise of the empire, it will recognize that no extraordinary gains can be continuously made without extraordinary gambling, and that it had better accept the opportunity of quietly conducting its affairs on the safe old principles current before banks of *Crédit Mobilier* were ever heard of.

The Anglo-French Mediation between Spain and Mexico.

Paris (Sept. 8) Correspondence of the London Times.

There was some slight contradiction between accounts recently received from Madrid and information derived from the best sources in Paris, with respect to the exact nature of the intervention on the part of England and France in the pending dispute with Mexico, to which the Spanish Government had agreed. On the one hand it was represented as positive arbitration, admitting of no appeal; while, on the other, it was declared to be confined to simple mediation, which might be broken off at any moment by the will of either of the disputant Governments. The truth may be said to lie between the two statements. Strictly speaking, it is the mediation of England and France that has been accepted by Spain and proposed to Mexico. But it is clearly understood that Spain so far commits herself to the hands of the mediating Powers, that she will not raise objections to such terms as they, having due regard to her interests and dignity, shall recommend to her acceptance. It is not doubted that Mexico will intrust her interests to their hands with a similar understanding. The mediating Powers can have no wish but to see justice done between the two countries; they can have no interest but to avert a war, which, once commenced, might lead to very serious complications. And they had a right to expect, when offering their good offices, something approaching to a certainty that they should not be exerted in vain. The important point was to arrive at such an understanding with Spain as should entirely preclude all prospect of her coming to blows with Mexico. To this end were directed the combined efforts of Lord Howden and M. de Turgot at Madrid, and I believe I am correct in stating that the French Government considers it to have been fully attained.

The Atlantic Telegraph—Letter from Cyrus W. Field.

From the London Times.

The subjoined letter relates to the Atlantic telegraph cable:

Sir: Having been connected with the Atlantic Telegraph Company from its commencement, and being in every way deeply interested in its success, I ask the privilege of reply to the statement in your money article of the 4th inst., wherein you state as follows:

It is reported that the Atlantic cable is not likely to prove available for either of the projected Indian lines of telegraph. It appears that in its present coiled state it generates or absorbs a great amount of heat in the parts under pressure forces the copper wire to the sides of the gutta percha, and destroys insulation.

On the evening of the day on which your article appeared I proceeded to Plymouth, and, having called to my aid the electrical and other officers of the Company, there was made a most minute examination of the cable.

This examination enables me to state that the reports to which you allude respecting the generation of heat in the cable are simply a mistake, and experiments instituted there, and since my return to London, enable me also to state that no heat exists in the hold either of the *Agamemnon* or *Niagara* beyond what is natural; and that the cable tests as perfectly through its whole length as it did the day it was put on board ship, and there is nothing in its own nature, or the mode in which it is coiled, that leads to the slightest apprehension for its safety, or for any injury from the pressure to which it is subjected. The cable is laid in regular strata, mathematically true—coil upon coil—and the maximum pressure upon the very lowest coil or flake is less than 20 pounds to the square inch.

Severe experiments made and vouched for since your article was written show that the cable remained absolutely perfect and uninjured at a temperature of 125° Fahrenheit, under a pressure for several hours of considerably more than six times that to which it is subjected in the lowest coil of the *Agamemnon*.

As regards the sale of the cable, I would inform you that the suggestion did not come from the Atlantic Company, and when the proposition for its purchase was made them, first by the Red Sea Company, and then by Sir W. O'Shaughnessy, for the Persian Gulf, they only consented to entertain it on the condition that they could contract for a similar one to be made and ready for them in time to secure its being laid at the earliest practicable moment in the Spring. On these conditions, and at the price stated, they were willing their cable should be appropriated to the Indian service, which was represented to them as most pressing.

Before I conclude I would make one remark, not in reply, but simply in reference to the mass of inaccuracies which your correspondent "B," circulated in your paper of the 28th of August last. The company have nothing to conceal. All their acts are open to public scrutiny; but it is obvious that they cannot be expected to answer all communications that appear in the public prints. I am, sir, yours truly,

CYRUS W. FIELD.

London, Sept. 9.

The New Arctic Expedition.

The following letter has been addressed by Captain Collinson to the editor of the London *Times*:

"I have much pleasure in acquainting you that letters have been received from Captain M'Clintock, in the *Fox*, at Baal's River, in Greenland, where he had put in for the purpose of sending home M. Lewis, one of the crew, who was seized with spitting of blood, which rendered it advisable for him to leave the Arctic regions as soon as possible. The friends and relatives of those embarked, as well as those who wish success to the expedition, will be gratified to learn that thus far the progress made has exceeded our anticipation, and that in point of time he is 15 days in advance of Captain Inglefield, in his memorable voyage of 1852. The vessel is found to answer admirably well, and by means of steam forced her way through the pack into Frederickshaal, where they replenished their coal and then proceeded to Baal's River, off the entrance to which they met the Danish vessel bound to Copenhagen. Captain M'Clintock, after touching at Disco, intends passing through the Waigat Straits and calling at Proven and Upernavic for dogs. The Danes report that the Winter has been a very stormy one, which will have the effect of breaking the ice up and rendering the head of Baffin's Bay clear."

Dr. Livingston on the Commercial Products of Africa.

Dr. Livingston, the great African discoverer, after having been lionized and complimented at Dublin by the Viceroy and savans, has been paying a visit to Manchester, with the view of forwarding the arrangements which are contemplated for enabling him to return with increased means for carrying out his great work of opening up Central Africa to commerce, civilization and Christianity.

On Tuesday, Sept. 8, Dr. Livingston was received on 'Change by the merchants and manufacturers, and enthusiastically greeted. On Wednesday he met the members of the Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Association, and the Cotton Supply Association, at the Town Hall and had a most hearty reception. An address was presented to him, congratulating him on his safe arrival in England, and alluding to the great good which his discoveries in Africa were capable o rendering to this country.

Dr. Livingston, in reply to the address, mentioned, as on other occasions, the fine field of commercial enterprise which Central Africa promises to become, and remarked on the fertility of the soil and its capability of supplying cotton, sugar, and many other products of great value to England. In reply to the question by Mr. Cheetham, M. P., "What article, as a medium of commerce, could the natives best cultivate at the present moment?" Dr. Livingston replied that cotton would be the best for them to begin with, and that they would cultivate it if they were assured of a market. In Angola, he added, skilled labor was to be had for 4d. a day, field labor for 2d., and he believed it might be got, by paying in calico, the usual currency of the country, at about 1d. a day. He proposed, on going back, to distribute cotton seeds among all the chiefs on the banks of the river, and endeavor to give the impression that all they produced would be purchased. The beginning must necessarily be small and not profitable, but he thought if the natives could be engaged in lawful commerce it would put an end to the slave-trade in all that central region.

Mr. J. A. Turner, M. P., then proposed a vote of thanks to the Doctor, congratulating him on the success of his travels, and pledging the meeting to urge the Government to supply him with a steamboat, to enable him to make further discoveries in the country to which he is about to return. Mr. Cheetham, in seconding the motion, contrasted the importance of the discoveries to be made in Africa to this country with what could have resulted by the discovery of the "Northwest Passage," on which such vast sums had been expended. The resolution was of course carried.

DR. LIVINGSTON'S CHIMERA FOR GROWING COTTON IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

From the London Times, Sept. 12.

Dr. Livingston charms us with his picture of the scenery of Central Africa, its forests of evergreens, laurels, and orange trees, its fruit-trees yielding seeds containing the best and most pure oils. Here, too, grows the best wheat, "with ears as long as his hand," and almost spontaneously, without plow or harrow, sub-soiling or draining, liming or manuring;—"all that it requires is, that a woman with a little hoe should make a hole in the ground, drop a few seeds in, and push back the soil with her foot—in four months there is a crop of beautiful wheat." Even irrigation is not wanted in the higher land. Honey abounds, and the honeybird invites the traveler to partake of the richness of the hives, and acts as a guide to them. Here, then, is a tempting region for an English settlement, when we make up our minds to become African cotton-growers, and to rid ourselves of the burden on our conscience which slave-grown cotton inflicts, as well as secure ourselves from the peril of trusting to one single country for all our supply of this article. Dr. Livingston is enthusiastic on this point. *He looks to Central Africa as the great ultimate rival to the American Slave States, as the ground on which the battle against Slavery must be fought and won.* He finds in this region, so exclusively devoted hitherto in the English imagination to drought and scorpions, barren sands, and scorching suns, a fine, well-watered, luxuriant country, with a temperate climate, every fruit for the taste, and the staff of life abounding in it. He is fairly battling with the prejudice against Africa and bent on sending us there. We see no reason to doubt his main description of the region and the soil. The great difficulty lies with the people. It is true Dr. Livingston is confident here, and promises us excellent, good-tempered laborers; and there is no reason why the African native should not have in him the rudiments of this character, which by careful cultivation may be developed and matured. The slave system, it must fairly be admitted, has the advantage in the matter of time; it can drag a savage out of his native forest, and make a laborer of him there and then. There is no doubt that this has been the temptation to slave labor—its triumph over *time*. It leaps with one bound, one ferocious tiger spring, to the result, and exults in an immediate energy and productive labor, while justice and mercy are slowly hobbling to the industrial goal—while philanthropic Dr. Livingston is training the African savage to regular habits of industry, educating him, civilizing him, and fitting him for a place in the glorious ranks of self-disciplined and self-respecting free labor. This work in Africa, then, must be, we are afraid, an affair of time, and in the meantime we must swallow our scruples and use Yankee cotton.

But we do not mean in the slightest degree to discourage this African work on this ground. We only want people not to expect that an African native will be a good laborer in a moment, and give up the scheme in despair and disgust when they find that he keeps them waiting.

Mrs. Cunningham Again—Application to Remove her Trial.

Yesterday, Mr. Chatfield applied to Judge Peabody for a *certiorari* to remove the indictment against Mrs. Cunningham from the Court of Oyer and Terminer to the Supreme Court, on the ground that public feeling in this City was so greatly prejudiced against her that she was not sure of a fair and impartial trial. It was understood that the application was made so that in case of its being granted, the venue could be changed to Dutchess County.

Judge Warren appeared on behalf of the People, but as reasonable notice of the motion had not been given him, the Judge adjourned the matter over until Saturday morning.

☞ King's County Circuit Court Calendar for Monday next: Nos. 136, 137, 172, 174, 175, 176, 177, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 189, 192, 193, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 206, 207, 209, 210, 211, 215, 216, 217, 218, 220, 221, 222.

☞ The Masonic Peace Convention met again yesterday, and adopted an address to all Masons. Without further action they adjourned.

THE CENTRAL AMERICA DISASTER.

Statement of Capt. Stone of the El Dorado—His Reasons for Forsaking the Steamer.

The Boston *Traveller* of yesterday publishes a full statement from Capt. Stone, of the schooner *El Dorado*, the vessel which was last seen near the wreck of the *Central America*.

The *Traveller* says:

The schooner *El Dorado*, Stone, arrived here from Galveston 22d ult., reports that on the 11th inst., lat. 29° 40' long. 78° 20, experienced a hurricane from N. E. to N. W. and lost fore and main sails, with other damage. On the 12th, at 6.30 P. M., lat. 31° 25' lon. 77° 10', spoke steamer *Central America*, the wind blowing a gale from the northwest, with a heavy sea running. Laid under her lee until 9.30 A. M. Her lights disappeared at 7.45 P. M. on the 12th. Wore ship and ran as near the place as possible, but saw nothing either from the deck or aloft, though we went about every two hours. At daylight saw three other vessels, one of them the bark *Saxony*, before reported. We passed within one hundred feet of the *Central America* at 6.30, and was about two miles distant at 9.45.

This is undoubtedly the schooner seen near the *Central America* when that vessel went down, and which it was hoped had picked up Capt. Herndon and some of the passengers struggling in the water. The hope that others were saved in addition to those already reported, must now be abandoned. The report of the *El Dorado* gives us very nearly the place where the *Central America* went down, which must be important in any attempt to recover her treasure.

As our readers, especially those who had friends on board the *Central America*, will be interested in the full particulars of the experience of the Captain of the *El Dorado*, we have obtained from Captain Stone the following statement:

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN STONE.

The schooner *El Dorado*, of which I am commander, is a vessel of two hundred and twelve tons, belonging in New-York. At 4 o'clock P. M., of the 12th inst., blowing heavy, with high sea, I faintly descried, with my glass, a vessel, but could not, at the time, make out her character; she was on my weather bow. As I kept on, in about half an hour I saw that she was a steamer, with all her colors set as signals of distress. As soon as I saw this I hauled my wind, and shaped my course for the distressed vessel; I could see that she was disabled, and was deep in the water; I judged what he might want, and gave orders to stand by the main sheet, to heave our vessel to; the man at the wheel steered within fifty feet of the steamer, and at 6:30 P. M. I hailed her in the following language: "Can I render you any assistance?" The reply was: "*Lay by me until morning, for I am in a sinking condition.*"

Immediately I gave the order to put the wheel hard down and haul aft the main sheet, and hove to, directly under his lee, say about a gunshot distant; I warned him to commence at once putting his passengers on board, supposing that he had good boats, *while I had but one, a small jolly-boat, which would not live in the high sea then running for a moment.* He again said: "Lay by me until morning." I supposed his reason to be for thus delaying that he thought it advisable to await daylight, as he might, in making the attempt to transport them in the night, (it being then near dark,) lose more than he could save, while, by awaiting daylight, perhaps all might be saved. I then said: "Set your lights." By that time I had drifted out of hailing distance, and I ordered my lights set immediately.

During the time that I was talking with the captain I could hear the passengers crying and hallooing, sounding like one simultaneous burst of shouting; one voice that I heard above the rest cried "Send us your boat;" but, as I have before stated, *my small boat could not live in such a sea.* I continued drifting, but was not more than two miles distant when the lights of the steamer—which up to that time had been plainly visible—at 7½ P. M. disappeared. I immediately wore ship *and sailed over the spot, hoping that I might save some,* as I at that time feared that he had sunk; I could discover no vestige of the steamer; made sail, although blowing fresh, for fear that I might fall to leeward; and wore ship every two hours during the night. I could not at daylight have been more than from half a mile to a mile from the spot where she went down.

At dawn of day I placed two men at my mast head, with strict injunctions to look out for anything that belonged to the steamer; the men themselves took a deep interest in looking out for her, and had rather be aloft looking out than below. I myself with my glass kept a close look out until 9:30 A. M. At the same time (after daylight) three other vessels were in sight, hove to the same as ourselves, one of which was a brig and the others barks; the brig squared away some two hours before I did; the bark *Saxony* stood southward, I supposing that he was bound south tried to speak to him that he might be on the lookout for any part of the steamer; I set my color and a signal to speak to him, but he did not bear down and I was too far leeward to reach him; the other bark appeared to be edging off on her course at the same time that I kept away. *From the time that I missed her lights until I sailed away from the spot, I did not discover a vestige of the wreck of the steamer*; I supposed at the time that she must have sprung a new leak and suddenly gone down with all on board; as it was not so I suppose that the remnants of the wreck must have drifted away from me. I left the spot with a heavy heart; while lying to awaiting the movements of the commander of the steamer in regard to sending his passengers on board, I went forward and gave the mate orders to get ready for throwing over our cargo, adding, that with the help of the passengers, I would throw all overboard in order to give them room; I told the steward, in presence of the ship's company, to be careful of every drop of fresh water, and also of the provisions, as we should have that whole ship's company on board in the morning; all on board appeared anxious to render the steamer every assistance; I had no idea that the other vessels in sight had on board persons saved from the wreck.

The Central America—Reasons for Changing her Name.

United States Mail Steamship Co.,
New-York, Friday, Sept. 25, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Numerous inquiries having been made through the public press as to the reasons of the change of the name of the steamship *Central America*, and an effort having been made in some quarters to create the impression that the purpose was to impose upon the public an old and unseaworthy ship under a new and more attractive name, I am induced to state the precise circumstances which led to the change.

Mr. George Law, as one of the Trustees of this Company, was originally charged with the personal superintendence of the construction of the ship, and upon her completion his name was given to her without the intervention of the regular action of the Board. It was justly regarded as an honor to any man that such a ship should bear his name.

Mr. Law's interest in this Company ceased in the year 1854, and the succeding Board of Trustees were not aware of any claim which could be asserted in his behalf that the ship should continue to bear his name. It was accordingly changed, by permission of the Secretary of the Treasury and in consonance with the act of Congress, to that of the *Central America*, the latter being deemed a more appropriate name in view of the commerce in which she was employed.

It is but justice to Mr. Law to state that he was not consulted in respect to the change of name, and, if any design of fraud is to be inferred, he is innocent of it.

Inasmuch as the character of the ship for seaworthiness and popularity was never at any time greater than at the moment the change was made, it is not conceivable that any of the parties concerned could have intended that the public should be deceived.

It may not be inappropriate to add that the ship was regarded as so staunch and seaworthy that the Company were willing to stand their own insurers, and at the time of her loss there was not one dollar of insurance upon her, although policies could have been effected at the lowest current rates of A 1 steamship risks.

We do not complain of the scrutiny which is given to every circumstance connected with this catastrophe. Such scrutiny is natural, necessary and just. With this explanation, we submit it to the intelligence of the public to determine whether the assertion o which we complain is not quite as baseless as the sillier one, that she encountered the hurricane which worked her destruction, *because her name had been changed.*

We have suffered a grevious pecuniary loss in this heart-rending calamity, and are disposed to facilitate every dispassionate inquiry as to its cause; but we claim it as an act of justice, that prejudice shall not be permitted to arise from a circumstance growing out of the personal relations of the owners of the ship and in no wise connected with her sea worthiness.

We again assert that when the ship left the port o New-York she was as staunch and seaworthy as any ship afloat; and we have been unable to discover any circumstance to justify the conclusion that she was otherwise until the morning of the day preceding her loss.

Against the gale and its casualties we were powerless. By order of the Board.

M. O. ROBERTS, President.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR WALKER.

THE COMING ELECTION.

Qualifications of Voters in the Territory

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

[FROM OUR LECOMPTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Lecompton, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857.

The political caldron is seething. Governor Walker and the Simon Pure Pro-Slavery party differ about the October election, and may come to an open and incurable rupture. The Governor asserts his intention of giving the *people* of Kansas, for the first time in their lives, a chance of exhibiting their strength at the polls, and our Pro-Slavery friends, whose reverence for the institution preponderates over their Democracy, would infinitely prefer to see every obstruction thrown around the polls, that might, in their judgment, be effectual in debarring the Free-State people from the franchise. The fact is, these October elections are a question of life or death to the Pro-Slavery element in Kansas politics. We need not wonder, therefore, at any effort the pitiful minority may resort to for the purpose of prolonging their troublesome tenure of power.

The main chance has been thrown—and lost. In spite of Judge Cato's extra judicial opinion and the more elaborate argument of the United States District Attorney, declaring the prepayment of a tax to be a necessary qualification for voting at the October elections, the Governor will issue a proclamation to-morrow to the people of Kansas, *calling on every man to vote who is a citizen of the United States, and has been a resident of the Territory for six months*; explaining the mode by which the objectionable apportionment was made and his inability to remedy it; lamenting, as a calamitous neglect of duty, the omission to take census or registry in fifteen entire counties, thus virtually disfranchising the people thereof, so far as the right to elect a Territorial Legislature is concerned; arguing with consummate ability the tax question, and showing conclusively that no prepayment is necessary as a voting qualification, *backing his opinion thereon by a letter from the Secretary of State, stating the entire concurrence of the President and all his cabinet in his views on that subject, and empowering him to issue any authoritative mandate on the matter he might deem proper, to the judges of election*; showing that if the tax test be indispensable, the whole Constitutional Convention is an illegally elected body; declaring his intention, in compliance with the urgent request of many good citizens of both parties, to place sufficient troops at all the polls where violence has been threatened or anticipated; and assuring the people that the troops are employed for peace, not for war, to prevent intervention, not to abet it; affirming in the most solemn manner his fervent wish to place every man in the unobstructed enjoyment of his rights as a citizen, and concluding by the expression of an earnest hope that Providence would aid them in the performance of the high and responsible duty of freemen exercising the freeman's privilege of self-government.

P. H. C.

GOV. WALKER'S PROCLAMATION.

The Proclamation of Gov. Walker, referred to in the letter of our Correspondent, reached us last evening by the Western mail. We give it entire:

TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

Lecompton, K. T., Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1857.

The first Monday in October, 1857, is the day assigned by law for the election, by the people of this Territory, of a delegate to the Congress of the United States, both branches of the Territorial Legislature, and various county offices. As the Governor of Kansas, numerous and urgent calls have been made upon me by various public meetings and Committees by some of the judges of elections, and also by many citizens, to communicate my views in relation to the qualifications of voters at that election, as also in regard to the legislative apportionment, and the establishment of voting precincts.

As to the apportionment, the Territorial Election law of the 20th of February, 1857, requires it to be taken under the Territorial Convention Act of the 19th February, 1857. The returns were made under that census, and the apportionment for that Convention fixed by the acting Governor, long before my arrival in this Territory; and, of course, over that matter I have no control whatever. Whilst it was a cause of deep regret to him, as well as to myself, that the census and registry were so incomplete in many counties, and that in fifteen counties organized as election districts under that law, and entitled to vote for delegates to the Convention, there was neither census nor registry, and, therefore, that they could not participate in any manner in the choice of delegates on that most important occasion, yet no power to remedy the evil was vested by law, either in him or me. The only remedy rests with the Convention itself, by submitting, if they deem best, the constitution for ratification or rejection to the vote of the people, under such just and reasonable qualifications as they may prescribe. That they would pursue this course I have never doubted, and although I have no right whatever to interfere in that question, yet, when my individual opinion was asked on this subject by members of the Convention and others, I have always indicated a previous residence of three or six months prior to the vote upon the adoption of the Constitution, as most just and reasonable, a period of three months being prescribed by the Convention law itself, as the prior residence required in voting for delegates to the Convention, and six months being designated by the Territorial Election laws as the previous residence required in voting for members of the Territorial Legislature. Either of these qualifications, in my opinion, would have embraced the great body of the *bona fide* setters who might be here *this Fall*, inasmuch as the Convention would probably not terminate their labors and submit the constitution until some time in November, and inasmuch as three or six months would probably be granted by them as an interval between the date of submission and the vote upon the constitution. I repeat, however, the opinion always heretofore expressed by me, that this is a matter which belongs exclusively to the convention, over which I have no power, except, in the language of the Kansas-Nebraska act, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," including that organic act itself, and left at liberty as a citizen to take such a course as, in my judgment, would be most consonant with the principles of justice, of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and of the Constitution of the United States, in any contingency.

The apportionment of members of both branches of the Legislature, is based, as I have stated, on the census taken under the Convention act of the 19th of February, 1857. My power to make the apportionment, expired on the 31st of May last, leaving me but three days, exclusive of Sunday, to perform that act, after my arrival in this Territory. The territorial laws of 1857 had never been printed. They were then in the course of publication at St. Louis, Mo., and no copy reached here until the middle of June, long after my power on the subject had expired. The existence of this apportionment law was wholly unknown to the Secretary of State, to the Probate Judge of this County, or to any other person within my knowledge, and the printed copies, as I have stated, did not reach here until the middle of June. Of course it was impossible for me to perform the duty prescribed in that act, and to guard against the contingency of those laws not reaching here before the first of June, the duty *from* and after that date was devolved by law upon the Speaker of the House and President of the Council. That duty was performed by the officers designated by the law, and I have no doubt, in good faith, although I was never consulted by them on the subject. The law prohibited them from apportioning members to counties not embraced in the census under the conventional law, and I know it to [illegible] as so to defeat their [illegible] expectations. That the districts were arranged by these gentlemen, as charged by their opponents, with a view to bring voters from the State of Missouri into the adjacent counties of Kansas to control the election, I have the most solemn assurance from the most authentic sources of intelligence in this State is wholly unfounded in fact. That the census or registry was not made in fifteen counties of Kansas is owing to the neglect of the local officers of those counties to perform their duties, many of whom have excused themselves, on the allegation that no means were provided and no public money applicable to the expenses of taking the census and making the registry, and that they were unable or unwilling to make the necessary advances themselves. However this may be, I have ever regarded it as a deplorable circumstance, that these counties could not participate in the election of delegates to the Convention, and I feel confident that no such result was anticipated by the Territorial Legislature.

Although none of those fifteen counties could vote for Delegates to the Convention—the remedy for which lies with the Convention itself—and although no members have been or could be apportioned to them for the Territorial Legislature, yet the Speaker of the House and the President of the Council, in conformity with the duty prescribed by law, have attached them to other legislative districts, so that they can vote for members of the Territorial Legislature. It is certainly a great calamity that these counties are thus deprived of their due weight in the apportionment of members for the Territorial Legislature, but they can vote for the members in the districts to which they are attached, and the only result is to give too many members of that body to some counties in the apportionment, according to population, and not an absolute denial of the right of suffrage. This result was not intended by the Territorial Legislature, and could not be prevented by the officers by whom the apportionment was made. There was no intention on the part of the territorial authorities to disfranchise those counties. But this has arisen from accidental causes, over which I have no authority to exercise any control whatever, and I could give no legal efficiency to any vote that was not legal in itself.

It is hoped that the good citizens of those counties will vote to the extent permitted them by law, looking to an early period for the remedies for all these grievances, and that we shall have no revolutionary outbreak or violence at the election, which would be fraught with incalculable evil and effect no possible good.

It will be observed that the apportionment has no effect whatever upon the vote for delegate to Congress, or for county officers; in regard to both of which the counties excluded from the apportionment for the Territorial Legislature have the same rights and influence, in proportion to their votes, as the people of any other counties of Kansas.

In relation to precincts which I am asked to establish, the act of the Territorial Legislature of 1855 regulates that subject in the fourth and fifth sections. The power is there given to the county officers to establish the precincts and select the judges of election, but there is a liberal provision in the law to meet any contingency. The fourth and fifth sections of the act are in the following words:

Sec. 4. Every county that now is, or that may hereafter be established, shall compose an election district, and all elections shall be held at the Court-House of such county, where one has been erected. If there be no Court-House, then it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners to name a house in such county where the election shall be held; and if such Commissioners fail to name such house [illegible] days before the election, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to name such house. In either of the last two cases, the sheriff shall give notice of the place of holding the election by written advertisements, set up in at least six public places in such county, or by advertisement in some newspaper published in such county, at least ten days before the day of the election: *Provided*, that the County Commissioners may, from time to time establish such additional election precincts as may seem to them necessary or proper; *provided further, however*, that in no case shall more than one precinct be established in any one municipal township.

Sec. 5. The County Commissioners shall appoint the judges of election in each county or voting precinct, at least ten days before the election, at which they are to act; and if, at the hour for the opening of the polls, such judges are not present, then the voters assembled shall have power to elect others to fill the vacancy or vacancies thus occasioned. Said judges shall, before they enter on the discharge of their duties, take the following oath or affirmation, to be administered by one of their own body, by the [illegible] or by any officer authorized to administer oaths: "I do swear (or affirm) that I will impartially discharge the duties of judge of the present election according to law and the best of my ability."

As to the judges of election, then there can be no difficulty under this law, the power being vested in the people at the several precincts, in case the county officers fail to perform their duty; and if there be no precincts, then the election can only be held at the seat of justice provided by law for each county. It has been suggested that this power is given to me under the convention law of the 19th of February, 1857, to establish precincts. It is true that very large and comprehensive powers are given to the Governor of the Territory by that law, to which I shall have occasion hereafter to refer, and which seemed to have escaped public attention; but these powers are especially confined to my action under that law, and confer no authority in this respect in regard to the October election. With me, this is a matter of most sincere regret, [illegible] as it is now, and always has been, my most earnest desire to see a full and fair election held in October next, and to contribute to the extent of all the authority devolved upon me by law. By the act of Congress, however, of the 30th of March, 1854, organizing this Territory, and which is still in force in that respect, on this subject, it is declared in the 22d section that "the person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly." As regards the Territorial Legislature, the certificate is to be given by the Secretary of State, who is to count the votes in the presence of the Governor; and in relation to the local officers, this duty, in case of contest, is devolved upon the Courts.

In view of my duties in connection with this law, my attention has been called to the qualifications of voters under the law. But even here the prior duty is devolved upon the judges of election, and I might not have felt called upon to give any opinion upon the subject, but for circumstances of a most grave and serious character, to which I shall now advert. The Territory is threatened with a violent seizure of the polls at the October election, leading necessarily to a collision and civil war. This would be a most disastrous circumstance, requiring imperatively the employment of the troops under my control, to avert scenes disgraceful alike to this Territory and to our country, and which every good citizen could not but deplore. If, then, under these circumstances, the expression of my opinions could prevent, as in May and June last, the occurrence of such a catastrophe, I regard it as a solemn duty to make that expression, rather than resort to the employment of force, to be followed by scenes of anarchy and bloodshed.

The two questions presented for my consideration are—

First—Can those who were qualified under the organic act to vote at the first election in this Territory vote also in October next, independent of any restrictions imposed by any act of the Territorial Legislature.

The 22d and 23d sections of the organic law relating to this subject are in the following words:

"Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the Governor and Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The House of Representatives shall, at its first session, consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the Council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of Representatives may be increased by the Legislative Assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters: *Provided*, that the whole number shall never exceed thirty-nine. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly as equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the Council and representatives, giving each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters, as nearly as may be. And the members of the Council and House of Representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district, or county or counties, for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the election, the Governor shall cause a census, or enumeration, of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts in the Territory to be taken by such persons, and in such mode, as the Governor shall designate and appoint; and the person so appointed shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. And the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, both as to the persons who shall superintend such election and the returns thereof, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time declare the numbers of the Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The persons having the highest number of legal votes in each of said Council districts for members of the Council, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected to the Council; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the House of Representatives, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected members of said house: *Provided*, that in case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall otherwise occur in either branch of the Legislative Assembly, the Governor shall order a new election; and the person thus elected to the Legislative Assembly, shall meet at such place and on such day as the Governor shall appoint: but thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts, to the Council and House of Representatives, according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the Legislative Assembly: *Provided*, that no session in any one year shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first session, which may continue sixty days.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said Territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter described, shall be entitled to vote at the first election

[illegible] the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act. And provided further, that no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said Territory, by reason of being on service therein."

It will be perceived that the act of Congress is [illegible] explicit on this subject. It prescribes the qualifications only of those who "shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory;" but the qualifications of voting and of holding office, at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly. The provisions have no application whatever to the subject, inasmuch as they [illegible] the Legislature from permitting persons to vote who are neither native or naturalized citizens, [illegible] officers, soldiers of the army, &c.

[illegible] it is clear, first, that as regards all elections after the first, the qualifications are not prescribed by the act of Congress, and second, the qualifications [illegible] before mentioned for all subsequent elections are to be designated by the Territorial Legislature.

It is certain, then, that the question now raised as to the pretended right of persons to vote who [illegible] the requisite qualifications, under the act of [illegible] for voting at the first election, but are excluded by subsequent Territorial legislation now in [illegible] has no foundation whatever in law, and such [illegible] would be wholly illegal. Under these circumstances [illegible] that no one will attempt to vote who is [illegible] by the Territorial law; and, if such illegal [illegible] be made, such a clear violation of the act of [illegible] and of the laws of this Territory will be [illegible] promptly repressed by the judges of the election.

The second question is: [illegible] voters at the election in October, who possess the qualifications provided by the Territorial act of [illegible] of February, 1857, which is the last act on the subject, be also required to possess other and [illegible] qualifications, contained in preceding Territorial enactments, or is the last law the sole rule of [illegible] this subject? This last act is the General [illegible] law, providing for a new and entirely distinct [illegible] of members for both branches of the [illegible] Legislature, as also the qualifications [illegible] at that and all succeeding elections, and is [illegible] "An act to define and establish the council and representative districts for the second Legislative Assembly and for other purposes."

The [illegible] section designates by name the several [illegible] of Kansas which are to constitute the seven [illegible] Districts; the second section designates the several Counties of Kansas which are to [illegible] the respective representative districts; [illegible] section apportions members among the several representative districts according to the census [illegible] in the Convention law; the fourth section [illegible] in the same manner the members [illegible] several Council Districts; the fifth and [illegible] is in these words:

"[illegible] Every bona fide inhabitant of the Territory [illegible] being a citizen of the United States, over [illegible] years, who shall have resided six months [illegible] Territory before the next general election for [illegible] of the Council and House of Representatives, and no other person whatever shall be entitled [illegible] any general election hereafter to be held in [illegible] Territory: *Provided, however*, that nothing in this [illegible] shall be considered to apply to or affect [illegible] the provisions of an act, entitled "An act [illegible] for taking the census, and election for [illegible] Convention."

"[illegible] to take effect and be in force from and [illegible] passage."

The language of this section is clear and explicit. [illegible] prescribing the qualifications, and all the qualifications of voters at all future elections. The [illegible] perfect, and complete in itself, without any [illegible] whatever to preceding enactments. The [illegible] is free from controversy. "Every *bona fide* inhabitant," &c., "shall be entitled to vote," &c. [illegible] words are imperative. It is the language of [illegible] from the proper authority, and no one has [illegible] right to interpolate restrictions contained in preceding enactments. It is a well settled principle of [illegible] as well as of common-sense, that any subsequent [illegible] proceeds to regulate an entire subject [illegible] general and comprehensive language, as it is of [illegible] and effect in and of itself, and restriction or [illegible] can be made to its provisions by reference to [illegible] preceding enactments. In such a case there [illegible] be addition nor substraction, and the [illegible] qualified voters can neither be augmented, [illegible] to them those who were permitted to vote [illegible] laws, nor be lessened by substracting [illegible] were excluded from the right of suffrage [illegible] enactments. The words "every citizen" [illegible] and "no other" shall vote, include all who [illegible] in the act, and exclude all others. [illegible] right of suffrage is the most sacred known [illegible] American people. It is the basis upon which [illegible] institutions. It is a right highly [illegible] in all such cases to deprive [illegible] the words must be clear and [illegible]

[illegible] of voters, is an act complete in itself, and [illegible] all the provisions applicable to this subject [illegible] interpretation by which a restriction as regards the right of voting, contained in a preceding [illegible] would be superadded to those required in this [illegible] would create a direct and positive repugnance to [illegible] and explicit language, and therefore, would [illegible] clearly repealed by virtue of the universal [illegible] of jurisprudence, that, when two statutes [illegible] provision, which are repugnant, repealed, or [illegible] either by way of addition or substraction [illegible] last statute must prevail.

[illegible] us see if there would not be a direct repugnancy in this case, under the construction contended for by those who assert that, although the payment of a territorial tax is not among the qualifications [illegible] under the act of 1857, yet that it is a qualification under the act of 1855, and therefore still [illegible]. Let us place them in opposite columns:

The act of 1855 provides:	The Act of 1857, as now construed, would read as follows:
[illegible] bona fide inhabitant [illegible] of Kansas [illegible] citizen of the [illegible] over the [illegible] who shall [illegible] before the [illegible] election for [illegible] Council and [illegible] Representatives [illegible] other person what[illegible] shall be entitled to [illegible] any general election [illegible] to be held in this [illegible]	"Every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory of Kansas, being a citizen of the United States, over the age of 21 years, and who shall have resided 6 months in said Territory before the next general election for members of the Council and House of Representatives, and no OTHER person whatsoever, SHALL be entitled to vote at any general election hereafter to be held in this Territory," *but no such citizen shall be permitted to vote unless he has at first paid a territorial tax.*

It is not clear that the two provisions would be directly repugnant, by the addition to the act of 1857 of a proviso and restriction not contained in that act, but in a previous law. The words of the act of 1857 are general: "*Every citizen*," &c., *shall* be entitled to vote on a residence of six months. This language gives the right to vote, in clear and positive terms, to *every citizen, &c.*, who has been a resident for the term prescribed by law. "*Every Citizen*" are general and comprehensive terms, and they cannot be restricted by other words not contained in this law. [illegible] 11th section of the act of 1855, no previous residence was required as a qualification for a voter, but the payment of a Territorial tax is made a pre-requisite. Now, it is clear, that if, when prescribing a previous residence of six months, in using the general and comprehensive language, "*Every citizen*," &c., the Legislature of 1857, besides that residence for the first time prescribed by law, had intended in addition, to require the previous payment of a Territorial tax, they would have said so; and not having said so, such words can be interpolated neither by judicial nor executive construction. In fact it is not a case of construction at all, but of using words which the Legislature has not used, and of making provisos and restrictions for them, which they have not made, and of excluding voters from the polls, whom they have not excluded. Besides, this is no new question. It has occurred repeatedly in the several States and Territories of this Union, and, as a principle of universal adoption, under such laws, it is well settled, without a single exception to the rule, that where one State constitution regulating the right of suffrage prescribes certain qualification of voters, it is complete in and of itself, and is universally regarded as repugnant to so much of any previous constitution, which either adds to or substracts from such qualification. And the same rule prevails in relation to State and Territorial laws. This is the great American rule of interpretation on this subject, amounting from long established and universal usage, to the force of law.

If there could have been any possible doubt on this subject it is removed by the provisions of the territorial convention law, passed on the day preceding that on which was enacted the election law, and referred to and made the basis of many of the provisions of the latter. That convention law prescribes a previous residence of three months and a registry, as a qualification for votes, but is just as silent as the territorial election law on the subject of the payment of a tax, and yet no one has ever pretended that the payment of any tax constitutes a necessary qualification for a voter for delegates to that Convention. No such payment of a tax was ever exacted, and was rarely if ever made. And such a construction is now contended for because there was no direct repeal of the tax qualification, therefore it still existed, would render [illegible] the election of nearly every member of the [illegible] Constitutional Convention, and impair the validity of [illegible]. The election law of 1857, imposing [illegible] qualification law, was general. It applied to [illegible] elections, to *every inhabitant* of this [illegible] of the County or District in which he [illegible] and to all *elective officers*." It was as [illegible] comprehensive in its application to *every* [illegible] would take place under any territorial [illegible] could make it, and would apply [illegible] payment of a territorial tax [illegible] the Convention, just as [illegible] members of the territorial Legislature in October; upon this alleged principle, the restrictions of qualification in preceding laws [illegible] in a subsequent [illegible] prescribing [illegible] elections the qualifications of voters. The Convention law [illegible] a three months previous residence and [illegible] of voters, [illegible] the election law of 1857, as regards the prepayment of any tax; and if such a prepayment by force of preceding enactments applies as a qualification [illegible] a voter for [illegible] then it would [illegible] the Convention [illegible] ment of a [illegible] voters for [illegible] vention, [illegible] the three months [illegible] istry, [illegible] paid a tax [illegible] while the tax [illegible] more to the election in October than it does to the election of delegates to the Convention, because it was dropped in both acts, and because we have no right to insert a most important provision that is thus omitted by the Legislature, and because it is a settled rule in interpreting statutes that, if the Legislature had intended, in either case, in prescribing the qualifications and all the qualifications of voters, to incorporate one that was inserted in a preceding law, they *would have repeated the restriction in a subsequent statute*. How easy was it for the Legislature, in prescribing the qualifications of voters under the Convention or election law, if they intended, in addition to the qualifications named in these laws to require the prepayment of a tax, to have said so, and not left it to others to interpolate words which they had excluded. They have not said so, and that is enough.

On this subject I have never entertained any doubt, and never supposed there could be any question. And I might have declined the expression of any opinion on either of these points, but for the certain knowledge of the fact, communicated to me from almost every quarter of the Territory, and from all parties, that these conflicting constructions of the law, if not settled, will certainly produce collision at the polls, and most probably, a disastrous civil war and revolution. I claim no authority to instruct the judges of election, by virtue of my official power, how they shall decide, but I give my opinion, as others have given theirs, and with the same sincerity, in the hope that it may tend somewhat to prevent the disasters with which we are threatened, growing out of these conflicting opinions, and that it may render unnecessary a resort to the military force, subject to my orders, to preserve the peace of the Territory. *That military force which is now already here, or daily arriving*, is amply sufficient to preserve the peace of Kansas; but it is my sincere hope, that the mere presence of this force, competent as it is to *suppress insurrection or rebellion, and maintain the authority of the law*, will render any collision unnecessary.

On the 19th of August last I communicated to the President, through the Secretary of State, my views *on this subject*, together with copies of the several Territorial laws, and asked the aid of the President *and his Cabinet to sustain me, by the moral force of their opinion*, in preventing a collision and civil war *in this Territory*, by stating, if such should be the fact, their concurrence with me in these views. In reply to this communication, in a dispatch from the Secretary of State to me, under date of the 2d of September, 1857, after remarking most justly, as I always contended, *that I could issue no authoritative mandate* to the judges of election on this subject, or control their decision, he says:

"The Territory of Kansas is in a peculiar condition. By your statement, and possessing as you do, the best means of information, your views, in the opinion of the President, are entitled to great weight—it is in a state of incipient rebellion with an organized military force, prepared to resist the authority of the United States.

"It may, therefore, become necessary to use the troops placed at your disposal, not only to aid as a *posse comitatus* in executing the laws, but also to suppress an insurrection. Surely under these circumstances, if the expression of an opinion in advance of his action, and it may be instead of it, which the President honestly entertains, will have a direct effect in preventing a civil war in Kansas, he cannot be justly censured for attempting, by such an expression of opinion, to avert the calamitous result.

"The danger you anticipate, arises, as you observe, from the apprehension of a portion of the citizens of Kansas, that they will be excluded from the privileges of voting, because they have not paid a territorial tax. Now, the President, as well as every member of his cabinet, concurs in opinion with you that the payment of such tax is not required as a qualification to vote. He and they entertain not a doubt that the 5th section of the act of February 20, 1857, is complete in itself and prescribes all the qualifications required of a voter, and among these the payment of a territorial tax is not included. They are also firmly convinced that no person whatever not possessing these qualifications prescribed for voters by the organic act of Congress of May 30, 1854, has any just claim to the elective franchise."

It will be observed, then, that in view of the deplorable condition of Kansas for the last three years, and the civil war that has so long raged in this Territory, and the imminent danger of a renewal of that conflict, growing out of conflicting views as to the qualification of voters at the ensuing election, the President and all his Cabinet have thought the occasion sufficiently solemn and important, to express their full, unanimous and entire concurrence in the views as to the qualifications of electors at the October election, on those points set forth by me in this address, and previously communicated by me to the Secretary of State.

It is obvious that the Territorial Government of Kansas must be maintained either by a superior physical force, or, as in all other States and Territories, by the majority of qualified voters at the election. [illegible] never contemplated the use of the military force, but in aid of the execution of the laws to protect the citizens [illegible] legal rights as a posse comitatus to arrest offenders, where the civil authority might prove incompetent without such aid, and where the law authorized military power to suppress insurrection or rebellion. Physical force and the bayonet constitute the real power in nearly all monarchies and despotic Governments, but here it is the will of the majority of the people qualified to vote upon the Constitution and under the laws which is to govern; and the sooner all such questions are decided by a full and fair vote of the qualified electors at the polls, the better; and then, and not till then, shall we have peace and repose in Kansas. Unless force is to be substituted for the elective franchise, unless despotic and monarchical principles are making here invisible progress, sooner or later, the question must thus be decided, and the sooner the better, not only for the interests of this Territory, but for the security of the Union and the cause of self-government here and throughout the world.

The eyes of our country and the world are now directed with intense interest to the coming election in Kansas in October next. Whether the people of this Territory are, indeed, capable of self-government, whether the scenes which have disgraced Kansas and our country for the last three years are to be renewed indefinitely, whether violence, injustice or insurrection on one or both sides are, for the moment, and for the moment only, are to decide the question, or whether our political differences are to be settled here, as in all other States and Territories, (under the provisions of our organic law,) by the full, free and fair exercise of the elective franchise, are the momentous questions to which you must all now soon answer. The test oath is expressly repealed as a qualification for voters by an act of the Territorial Legislature of the 17th of February, 1857.

The people of Kansas have now, therefore, an opportunity, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, the organic act of Congress, and the laws of this Territory, to decide, by the elective franchise, the choice of their delegate to Congress, their Territorial Legislature, and all their county officers.

The troops at my disposal, which are fully competent to the task, will, at the request of citizens of both parties, be stationed at the points where violence has been threatened, or anticipated, not for the purpose of overawing the people, or of interfering in any way with the elections, or influencing them in any respect whatever, but, by their presence, guarding the poles against any attempt at insurrection or violence, from the mere knowledge of the fact that it can and will be suppressed, but, if necessary, also to protect and secure, by lawful means, all the just rights of the citizen in exercising the elective franchise under the decision of the proper authority, and to act as *posse comitatus* for the arrest of offenders. I should have greatly preferred, as expressed in my letter of acceptance of Governor of this Territory, never to have been required to call the troops even as a precautionary measure. As it is, not a drop of blood has been shed; and insurrection has been suppressed, until it recently reappeared in a compulsory tax-law by the insurgent government at Lawrence, and in conflagration of dwellings, and expulsion of peaceable citizens in its vicinage, after it was falsely supposed that they would not be replaced by others. Indeed if the revolutionary government of Lawrence had not been encountered by the immediate movement of troops there, it is now clear that similar insurrectionary governments, based on my presumed acquiescence, which would have been organized throughout Kansas in open defiance of the laws of Congress and of this Territory, and rendered a peaceful settlement impossible. It will be remembered, that in open defiance of the laws of Congress and of this Territory, and after the refusal of the so-called Topeka State Legislature to grant them a charter, they nevertheless organized a city Government, clothed with all the usual powers—legislative, executive and judicial. It will be recollected, also, that after my proclamation of the 15th of July last, and the simultaneous movement of the troops there, as a precautionary measure to maintain the authority of the Government, and arrest the spread of this insurrection throughout the Territory, they then professed through their organs, that what they had called a *Government*, and to which they had given all the powers of a government, was a mere VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION for the removal of nuisances from the streets, &c. But now, when it was erroneously believed by them that the troops would all be removed to Utah, and not replaced by others, they have thrown off the mask, and carried out their original insurrectionary purpose, by passing a compulsory tax law, both a poll and property tax, requiring its assessment and collection by the seizure and sale of property, and exacting by their charter from executive officers, who are to carry out these acts, AN OATH to perform all these duties, the violation of which oath, if these duties are not performed, would be perjury. At the same time they seemed to have believed that this precautionary movement of mine and proclamation were disapproved by the President of the United States, whereas they were both most cordially sustained by him, in the dispatch to me from the Secretary of State, of the 15th of July last, as also in the published letter of President BUCHANAN to Prof. SILLIMAN and others, of the 15th August last. An overwhelming majority of the press and people of the United States have condemned this insurgent movement; the example has not been adopted by any other locality in Kansas, contrary to the expectation of its authors, it failed to receive any sanction from the general territorial convention of their own party of the 20th ult., and now without a parallel in our country, a settled government of revolution [illegible]. So soon as the [illegible] consummated, this rebellion will be suppressed by the lawful use if necessary of all the [illegible] acting in aid of the civil authorities [illegible] by Congress. It is hoped, however, especially as I trust we shall have a fair and peaceful election, when whichever party may prevail, all semblance of excuses for this insurgent movement will have ceased, that the majority of the people of Lawrence will abandon their reckless leaders, suppress this insurrection themselves, and relieve our territory and country from the disgrace of an insurrectionary Government, based now only on undisguised rebellion, and an open resistance, not merely of the territorial laws, but of the laws also of the United States. The honor and character of the country, and my sworn duty as chief magistrate of Kansas, requires that this first actual example of organized rebellion as a Government against the authority of Congress, should be suppressed; as it must be, and the sooner it is done by the people of Lawrence themselves, the better for the sake of their own true interests and reputation. Dangerous and unjustifiable as was the Topeka State movement, it differed widely from the Lawrence insurrection in this, that the latter not only passed laws, but required, by seizure and sale of property, their compulsory execution, under the requisition of an oath; whereas the so-called Topeka State Government proposed on the face of their proceedings to wait until they received, as they profess to hope, the recognition of Congress. As the troops of the United States now subject to my orders are sufficient to protect the polls and preserve the peace of Kansas, it is hoped that the forces raised professedly for that purpose without authority of law, will be at once disbanded.

From authentic information communicated to me from many quarters of this Territory, and from many citizens of both parties, that the presence of the troops is essential to preserve the peace of the Territory, to prevent the forcible seizure of the polls, and to suppress insurrection, I feel constrained, though *most reluctantly, by a solemn sense of duty, and by a* most serious apprehension of the consequences which otherwise follow, to place the troops at proper points, not for war, but for peace, in accordance with *the views and purposes before stated*.

In conclusion, permit me to say, with all the seriousness and sincerity demanded by the solemnity of the occasion, that it now is, and always has been my most ardent desire, as the chief magistrate of this Territory, by all lawful and constitutional means to secure and protect the just rights of every citizen and *especially* of *performing* my sworn duty of supporting the Constitution of the United States, and *taking care* that the law be faithfully executed, to see that the great fundamental principle which lies at the *basis* of our American institutions, secured by the Federal compact, and guaranteed by our organic act of Congress, should be maintained, viz: that *the people of Kansas, in the true meaning of the act, free from all violence, injustice, or foreign interference, should make their own laws and control their own government*. This has been the great principle, the just and faithful execution of our organic law, which has controlled all my acts in Kansas, and to which I shall adhere regardless of menace, calumny, or assailment either from within or beyond our limits. I am made by law the chief executive officer in Kansas for the protection, to the extent of my legal authority, of the whole people of Kansas, and not a part, of every county and district, and not of a portion of them only. And however solicitous I may be about the result of the present most important election, however most anxious that those views of public policy which I have entertained and expressed at all times from my youth upwards to the present period, and especially as regards the EQUALIZATION of our Government, and the Constitutional right and equality of the States, should now triumph here in October, yet I cannot and will not do any act, or countenance or sustain any act, the effect of which would be to deprive the people of Kansas of any rights secured to them by the federal compact, by our organic act, or by the laws of this Territory. A victory thus secured by violence or injustice would be worse than a defeat, and could only in the end destroy all hope of the ultimate success of conservative principles and Constitutional liberty in Kansas.

Inasmuch as our ensuing election on the first Monday in October next is of momentous consequence to this Territory, and to our whole country, as the two parties of Kansas, it is hoped, will first measure their strength now, not as in former elections, at different times and places, or upon the field of battle, but at the same time and places in giving in their votes, as in other States and Territories, and as it is of the utmost importance that this election should be free from everything which would lead to excitement or commotion, I most earnestly request the chief officers of our different towns, cities and municipalities, to resort to those means which have so often, in similar cases, proved efficacious, by removing for that day all cases which would interfere with a calm and dispassionate election.

And now, may that overruling Providence who has crowned our beloved country with so many blessings and benefits, including the inestimable privilege of self-government, and without whose aid we cannot look for success in any enterprise, enable us so to conduct this contest as to insure His sanction, and the approval of our own consciences, is the fervent hope of your fellow-citizen, R. J. WALKER,

Governor of Kansas Territory.

Life-Preservers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is one topic, suggested by the recent awful calamity of the *Central America*, which as yet has not been alluded to by the press; I mean that of life-preservers. No event, for years, has illustrated so fully the importance of supplying vessels of all sizes and descriptions with them. Life-preservers, I mean, of proper make and description, not the worse than useless articles which pass under that name.

Those supplied to the *Central America* were of tin, and poor as they were, proved of service; were doubtless the means of saving lives. But, had they been of different material, and properly adapted to the person, would have kept many poor swimmers afloat, who sank at once, or long before the means of safety reached them.

Tin preservers, as proved, are liable to indentation from very slight causes. They are also clumsy; cannot be made to cover and sustain any considerable portion of the person. Then, their connection with the body depends upon one or more straps. This is evidently insufficient. We read that many drawn down with the steamer *Central America* came up without their life-preservers, which had become detached by the act of passing through the water.

There are many descriptions of the article for *sale or in use, made of rubber for inflation, or of* cork, which are to be preferred to those of tin. A principal recommendation is, that they can be made to fit the person. Preservers for inflation, however, are liable to accident from puncture, or other injury, which allows the air to escape. This is measurably avoided by making them with two or more separated compartments, so that if one is ruptured the others may retain the air. But it is a modification of the inflated preserver which is attended with the great disadvantage of requiring too much precious time to inflate, when seconds have the value of hours.

Preservers of cork are, perhaps, the best of any made. The sustaining power is very great. In fact, the human body can't sink them, when of reasonable size, and well secured to it. They are made in the shape of a close-fitting jacket or shirt, to envelope the person from the middle to the neck, with arm-holes, but without sleeves. They are drawn on quickly, in a second almost, and secured in front with straps and buckles, which are readily adjusted. There is no time spent in inflating; a process which requires some degree of experience, as well as presence of mind. Then, the shape of the body secures it like an article of dress. It cannot be drawn above the shoulders without taking them with it. It sustains the body upright in the water, almost beyond the chance of sinking. The cork is arranged in such a manner as to avoid clumsiness, and yet consult compactness sufficiently.

It occurred to me, when looking at the article, that it was the life-preserver I should prefer to all others, in the event of calamity at sea, by sinking or shipwreck. It would then prove a *fast* friend, and a friend, indeed. YOURS, &c.,

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1857.

BURGLARY—ROBBING A COUNCILMAN.—JOHN SMITH and RICHARD FOSTER, boys of 17 and 19 years of age, were arrested by the Twentieth Precinct Police charged with entering the liquor store of Councilman THOMAS J. DUNN, corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, about 1 o'clock on Friday morning, by means of false keys, and stealing therefrom cigars, decanters, and other small articles. The boys were caught in the act by a man named LLOYD BRADY, who caused their arrest. The accused parties were taken before Justice FLANDREAU to await a hearing.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—It will be observed that all the offices of special financial responsibility are committed to men who were once known as radical Democrats; to the authors or active friends of the financial article of the Constitution of 1846; to men who have been noted for their adherence to a strictly economical and pay-as-you-go policy, which has more than once saved the state from bankruptcy.—*Evening Post.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

Prospects and Progress of the Political Campaign—The Business Situation.

From our own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1857.

The political steam is getting up, with prospects of Mr. BANKS' success steadily improving. The fierce hostility of the Democracy to Gov. GARDNER, as manifested in their State Convention, has worked to his injury, as many persons thought that a friendly feeling would be manifested towards him in that body; and had anything of the kind happened, not a few waverers would have gone over to him, on the principle of siding with strong battalions. But as the reverse happened, and as every day shows that the Democrats are not about to compromise themselves abroad by supporting an eminent Know-Nothing at home, the Governor must depend entirely upon the Know-Nothings for success, aided by such Whigs as shall feel disposed to give up their old name for good and all, and take places under the banner of the party which crushed their organization three years ago. So far are the Democratic *leaders* from manifesting any desire to help the Governor in his battle, that they talk as if they thought Mr. BEACH had a chance. They say that if the remnant of the Whigs—say six or seven thousand—were to go with them, instead of voting for GARDNER, their candidate would probably have a plurality; perhaps he would, but the assertion admits of a scruple or two of doubt. The whigs are all now for the Governor, and this very fact will have a tendency to make the Democrats all the more averse to supporting him, if they honestly believe that with Whig help they could triumph. The Governor has not displayed much sagacity in relying upon Democratic help, and his defeat would be his total destruction, as it would do away with the impression, now not uncommon, that he is prodigiously clever—which certainly he is not, though by no means destitute of ability. The event will probably show that, in "relying on his star," as his followers say he has done, he has made a blunder, and seen only a meteor, which will expire and leave nothing but a jelly behind it.

Governor GARDNER has asserted, in one of his speeches, that all the Ex-Governors of Massachusetts, but one, had assured him of their support. The exception is Mr. BOUTWELL. I think his Excellency will find that he ought to have excepted two or three more. The Ex-Governors are LINCOLN, EVERETT, MORTON, BRIGGS, BOUTWELL, CLIFFORD and WASHBURN. Mr. LINCOLN lives at Worcester, is too ill to take much part in politics, and is very old. Mr. MORTON lives at Taunton, is in his 74th year, and is too feeble to have had anything to do with public life for almost four years. Mr. EVERETT is active, and will vote for Governor GARDNER, I have no doubt. Mr. BRIGGS is a sprightly young man of 61, and a Gardnerite. Mr. BOUTWELL is not yet forty, and will vote for Mr. BANKS. Mr. CLIFFORD is about 50, and supports the Governor. Mr. WASHBURN is not a Gardnerite. Mr. LINCOLN is probably a friend of his Excellency, but Mr. MORTON probably is not. The Governor is only about half right, I suspect, in this assertion, as in some others that he has made. He is governed by his hopes, rather than by knowledge.

Mr. BEACH has formally accepted the Democratic nomination, just as he would accept the Governorship, if he could get it. He is eloquent on the subject of "State Reform," which some people have tried to convert into "a good cry," but which is more likely to make reasonable men laugh. Our expenses are large, but to place the treasury in the hands of Democrats would be very like calling the bears to guard honey, or giving the [illegible] solemn charge of the cream. I do not believe that it would matter the value of a pine-tree shilling as who would be chosen Governor, the Executive being so completely under the control of the Legislature that that officer has but small power in the premises. There is much nonsense talked about the costliness of our State Government, and it is possible that during the last five or six years some $40,000 or $50,000 have been wasted, which might have been saved by the concentrating of the whole energies of the Government on the cheese-paring department. No one pretends that there has been any cheating or swindling, only that there has been waste and extravagance. It would puzzle those who are bellowing "economy" and "reform" to say how anything perceptible is to be saved, except through the lessening of the cost of the Legislative sittings, which, now that the House has been cut down almost one-half in numbers, will be sure to happen, let the election terminate as it may. All that is said about "retrenchment" means that the brawlers want office, and has as much bearing upon the contest as the baying of a pack of starved hounds at the moon has upon the movements of that majestic orb.

Several suggestions have been made as to a fusion of the two party tickets, the American and the Republican, which now bear but one name in common, that of Mr. BANKS himself. One suggestion is that Mr. WHITE, candidate for Secretary of State, shall withdraw from the Republican ticket, and Mr. ROGERS from the American, and that Mr. DE WITT, the present Secretary, should *be placed on both. Another is, that Mr. CLIFFORD,* Attorney-General, and Mr. RANSOM, State Auditor, now on the Gardner and Banks-American tickets, shall be placed on the Republican ticket, the Republican candidates retiring—if they please. Yet a third is, that the Republicans shall drop Mr. PHILLIPS, and the Banks-Americans Mr. CLIFFORD, and unite in support of Mr. R. A. CHAPMAN, for Attorney-General.

There are to be 40 Senatorial Conventions held by each party, or 120 in all, being three for each district. Heretofore 10 Conventions have sufficed for the purpose, nominating one to six candidates each, but now that each Senator must be chosen in his own district, the work of nominating has been greatly increased. All parties will probably find trouble from this, as the number of Senatorial aspirants is large, and there will be a legion of the disappointed, of as many colors as the rainbow, only not so agreeable to the eye, and not combining to form anything beautiful by the force of opposites in unity. There will be a couple of hundred, or so, of Representative Conventions, the first effect of the substitution of the district for the town system of representation. So, you see, we are likely to have lively time for the next four or five weeks. The political seed-time comes in with the physical harvest.

There is much said about the business troubles that are occurring, and I find that men are fast coming around to the opinion that there must be another national bankrupt law, which should be of a permanent character. There have been stories in circulation about the soundness of the Boylston Bank, a Boston concern, which has always stood well, and which is abundantly able to meet all demands that are or can be made on it. The Bass River, at Beverley, in Essex County, has also been "blown upon," but, as appears, without any reason, its circulation being small and its means large. In fact, though our banking *system* is not so good as yours, in some very important respects, our banks are so associated that it is all but impossible for one of their number to fail, if the others are at all disposed to aid it, as they ever are, unless its condition shall be found hopeless. If two banks, in or near Boston, hitherto of unimpeachable character, were to fail now, men would despair of the whole system, unless it could be shown that they had fallen from special cause. From all that I can learn on the subject, I think I am justified in asserting that, happen what else may, our banks will ride out the storm.

This is the season for agricultural exhibitions, fairs, horse shows, and all that, and our papers are getting to be rather too full of accounts of them for those of their readers who prefer the shady side of Washington-street to all the rural things that ever budded and bloomed. We can't get up anything of an agricultural kind in Suffolk, though, if the sowing of wild oats were open for competition, I think we should beat our country friends. But we've the New-England Horse Exhibition over at North Chelsea, and a very successful affair it has been, with animals that even Mr. HERBERT would commend in abundance.

The weather is delicious, with, perhaps, a trifle too much breeze for comfort. It is all the more beautiful [illegible] cold and dismal weather [illegible] If autumn has waited to commence until the very day on which the astronomers say that it commences, in fact, the sun having just begun to make his "Northern ascensions and winter arches."

I had almost forgotten to mention that Mr. GOODRICH has abandoned his opposition to Mr. BANKS and will now support him, a tolerable indication that Mr. BANKS is gaining ground in Western Massachusetts, where it was at one time thought he would not make a good run. There is to be a "grand gathering" at Springfield to-morrow night, in behalf of the "iron man." THYME.

P. S.—I hear that Lieutenant-Governor BROWN, of whose conversion to Gardnerism so much has been said, has been reconverted to Banksism. The "stampede" has begun.

MORE OF MR. BROWNLOW.

The Netherland Negro Case—Rev. Mr. Brownlow's Lecturing Programme.

To the Editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard:

SIR: I have your issue for August 29th before me, a large weekly sheet published by the "American Anti-Slavery Society," in New-York, and now in the 17th year of its "reign." I have perused the paper through, and I find, in its editorials, selections, and contributions, it is the most infinitely *infernal production* I have ever perused. Words are too poor to express my abhorrence of your paper, its editor, publishers and patrons. It had its origin in the dominions of darkness, and its fellowship is with the devil and its angels! Any man would commit a smaller offence to engage in importing a plague from the East, than to aid in the circulation of your worse than infamous production. The sentiments it portrays and the spirit it inculcates, ROBESPIERRE, DANTON and MURAT would have considered congenial to the spirit of their ruthless career of blood and death.

Under the caption above, you have paraded before the world nearly *five columns of matter*, in reference to a case of cruelty, furnished you, as you say, by *Rev. Samuel Sawyer*, late Pastor of a Presbyterian Congregation at Rogersville, some 75 miles east of me. The guilty parties in this case, you present to the world in such heart-rending colors, are "Col. JOHN NETHERLAND and a celebrated negro-trader." You commence your account of the whipping of a slave with the following unmitigated falsehood:

"This, be it remembered, was on *Sunday*, perhaps at the hour when Col. NETHERLAND was engaged in public worship, or, it may be, while he was sitting at the sacramental board. Ye who prate of the desecration of Sunday by Anti-Slavery Conventions and abolition preaching, what think you of this 'Sabbath scene' in Tennessee?"

And throughout your entire publication you have managed to avoid the utterance of a single truth, and to throw together more bare-faced lies, and unfounded fabrications than I have ever met with in the same space. You *commence* lying—you *progress* lying—and you *conclude* with this monster falsehood—one that would cause a crimsoned negative to settle on the cheek of the great Father of Lies:

"One crowning fact remains to be stated, viz: Col. Netherland and a celebrated negro-trader, whose name is not mentioned, are among the delegates to the Convention now in session at Richmond to organize a Southern Presbyterian Church!"

Now, Sir, this runaway, fighting, and otherwise turbulent slave, was severely whipped, and deserved it, but it was not done on Sunday. Col. NETHERLAND is a lawyer, has a heavy practice, and was at a Court in an adjoining County when the negro was chastised. And as to the negro-trader being a delegate to the Convention at Richmond, there is not one word of truth in the whole statement. Col. NETHERLAND was a delegate, but he is not a negro-trader and never was. I have known him for thirty years, and a part of that time lived in the same town with him. He is the owner of slaves, but is by no means a cruel master. He is an honorable man, and has, for years, been a prominent politician in Tennessee, in the Whig ranks. It is but a few years since that he became a member of the Presbyterian Church. Being a member of the Methodist Church myself, I claim to be impartial in this matter. The most unwise thing I have known Mr. NETHERLAND to do, was to receive into his family, and support with his money and influence, this *Parson Sawyer*, knowing him to be a graduate of one of your New-York Theological Abolition Schools. And that the very bad conduct of many of the negroes of the town of Rogersville, for the last few years, which has led their owners to chastise them, has grown out of this man SAWYER tampering with—teaching them Anti-Slavery sentiments—and infusing into their minds a spirit of insubordination, does not now admit of a single doubt. For the alleged falsehoods and misrepresentations in the publication by Mr. SAWYER, he is shortly to be arraigned before the authorities of his Church. When that decision is had, the public will have a different version of this whole affair. I sincerely hope that a full and fair trial may be had, however it result to the parties immediately interested. The case has an interest about it distinct from its personal relations and independent merits. Its outside attractions and affinities, already absorb the attention of Abolitiondom. This trial will define the *status* of the Holston Presbytery on the subject of Slavery, which Mr. SAWYER has published is an Anti-Slavery body! If Mr. SAWYER make good his charges, and the judgment of the Presbytery sustain him in a verdict of censure, upon NETHERLAND, for daring to sell a villainous slave to a trader, the friends of the institutions of the South, will know who their spiritual guides are, and what they have to expect from such men!

It is, perhaps, proper for me to state, while on this subject, that a list of grave charges, similar to those enumerated by Mr. NETHERLAND, have been made out, in the Rogersville Church, against Mr. SAWYER, and forwarded to Rev. Mr. WELLS, of Jonesborough, the Moderator of the Holston Presbytery, in which Mr. SAWYER holds his membership. The indications are, that the Moderator will decline calling the offender to an account! At all events, the Moderator, after receiving this *bill of indictment*, wrote to Rogersville, counseling brotherly love, which is a very good thing in its place. Mr. WELLS, like Mr. SAWYER, is originally from New-York, and for aught I know to the contrary, may be a graduate of the same Theological School, and an old patron of your *National Anti-Slavery Standard*. What course the Church intends to pursue, I agree with Mr. NETHERLAND, is not yet revealed. But certain it is, that *Southern public opinion* in East Tennessee will not quiet down under this disposition of so grave a case!

It is my purpose, Mr. Editor, to visit most of our cities in the South this winter, and lecture upon the subject of Slavery; and with the opening of Spring I will go North, and repeat my lectures in the New-England States. In that event, I would be pleased to *divide time* with any of your *Theodore Parkers* or *Henry Ward Beechers*, after the fashion of Tennessee stump speakers. I will, therefore, request of you the publication of this epistle, as a means of giving notice to all Abolitiondom of my intended visit. Should you select a man to debate with me, I prefer some one of your *pious rascals, some vagabond philanthropist*, who have been engaged in soliciting contributions of *Sharp's Rifles* and *Holy Bibles*, to aid the *uncircumcised Philistines* in Kansas, in making that a Free State. And that "your man in buckram," whoever he may be, may be prepared to meet the issues I intend to submit, I will state them distinctly.

First—The history of our race developes the important fact that the world, when first peopled by God himself, was not a world of *freemen*, but *of slaves*—the Declaration of American Independence to the contrary notwithstanding.

Secondly—Involuntary servitude, reduced to a science, existed in ancient Assyria and Babylon—ancient Phœnicia and Carthage were literally overrun with Slavery, the slave population outnumbering the free and the owners of slaves—while the whole Grecian and Roman world had more slaves than free men.

Thirdly—Slavery was really established and sanctioned by Divine authority, among even God's favored people—the children of Israel. Abraham, the founder of this interesting nation, and the chosen servant of the Most High, was the owner of more slaves than any cotton planter in one of our Southern States, or sugar planter in Louisiana.

Fourthly—In the days of civilization and Christian light, which revolutionized governments, laboring serfs and abject slaves were distributed throughout Africa, Eastern Europe and Western Asia—proof, conclusive, that Slavery existed throughout these endless regions.

Fifthly—Looking to the whole world, both Pagan and Christian, in the middle of this the nineteenth century, Slavery in its most revolting forms subdues by far the largest portion of the human race.

Sixthly—Christ and the Apostles found Slavery in its worst forms, all around them, *established by law*, when they came to organize the Christian Church, and found it to be intimately and inseparably interwoven, growing out of the condition of human society, they admitted the institution—admitting both *masters* and *slaves* into fellowship in the same Christian congregation.

Seventhly.—St. Paul actually apprehended a "fugitive slave," and sent him back to his lawful owner, and earthly master. And the "Angel of the Lord," on one occasion, positively served in the capacity of a *United States Marshal*, engaged in arresting a "fugitive slave," HAGAR, who had escaped from her "mistress Sarai," and returned her to her lawful owner!

Eighthly.—There is not a single passage in the *New Testament, nor a single act in the records of* the Church, during her early history, for even centuries, containing any direct, professed, or implied denunciation of Slavery. The Apostles found the institution existing, under the authority and sanction of law; and in their labors among the people, *masters* and *slaves* bowed at the *same altar*, communed together at the same table, and were taken into Church together, often as the fruits of the same revival; while they enjoined the duty to treat the other as becomes the Gospel, each the other to obedience and honesty, that their religious professions might not be evil spoken of.

Ninthly.—The Christian Church, in the Apostolic age, not only admitted the existence of Slavery, but in various ways, by her teachings and discipline, expressed her *unqualified approbation* of it, enforcing the observance of the "Fugitive Slave laws," that had been enacted by the State. And, in the various acts of the Church, from the days of the active labors of the Apostles, downward through several centuries, she enacted laws and adopted regulations touching the duties of *masters* and *slaves*, as such, which, in my humble *judgment, amounts to a justification* of the institution of Slavery.

Tenthly—The Scriptures of both the Old and New Testaments teach, certainly and conclusively, that God instituted the practice of men, women and children into bondage, and intended the relation of *master* and *slave* to exist throughout the habitable world. Hence, when God in His providence opened the way for the organization of the Church, the Apostles and first teachers of Christianity found Slavery *incorporated into every department of society*; and, in the adoption of rules for the government of the members of the Church, they wisely and justly, provided for the rights of *owners*, and the wants of the *slave*!

Eleventh—Slavery, in the age of the Apostles, had so penetrated society, and was so intimately interwoven with it, just as it is in these Southern States, that a *religion preaching freedom to the slave* would have arrayed against it the civil authorities, armed against itself the whole power of the State, and destroyed the usefulness of its preachers. St. Paul knew this, and did not assail the institution of Slavery—justified its existence, and labored to get both *masters* and *slaves* to Heaven, as all well-informed and true-hearted ministers are now doing!

Twelfth—Slavery having existed ever since the first organization of society, and of the Church, the Scriptures clearly teach that it will exist to the end of time. Revelations vi. 15–17, points to "The Day of Judgment"—"The Last Day"—"The Great Day," and the condition of the human race at that time, as well as the classes of persons to be judged, rewarded, and punished. A portion of this impressive and significant text reads, "and the kings of the earth, and the great men, and the rich men, and the chief captains, and the mighty men, and every BONDMAN, and every FREEMAN," will be there; evidently teaching that Slavery will exist, and that the relations of *master* and *slave* will be recognized to the end of time!

Thirteenth.—Neither the politicians nor divines at the North are entitled to confidence who are engaged in the villainous agitation of the Slavery question. They are exciting the whole country, and fanning society into a livid, consuming flame, while they have no sympathies for the black man, and care nothing for his comfort. President PIERCE had thirty-five hundred New-England parsons after him at one time, "in the name of Almighty God." President BUCHANAN has forty Connecticut parsons after him, the old Bashan bulls, appealing to the *forty bulls* of Bashan, threatening him with "terrible majesty," if he shall fail to make Kansas free.

"Oh, for a forty-Parson power,
To sing thy praise, hypocrisy!"

Fourteenth—I know from personal observation among the free negroes of the North, that they are more miserable and destitute, as a whole, than the slave population of the South. Their freedom is only an empty name—and even the pleasures of life are denied the *free negroes* of the North, by your hollow-hearted and hypocritical citizens, full of sympathy for the down-trodden African!

Fifteenth—African slaves were first imported into America, in 1620, a century after their introduction into the West Indies. The second cargo landed in Boston, and for years the pious New-Englanders kept up the traffic. They kept but few slaves among themselves, because it was not profitable to use negro labor in these cold and sterile regions. The people of New-England were, to a great extent, *slave holding*; their virtuous and pious minds were chiefly exercised in *slave stealing* and *slave selling*. They stole the African from his native land, and sold him into bondage for the sake of gain. To New-England the South is indebted for her first slaves; and when the New-England States abolished Slavery, they brought their negroes to the South and sold them before their laws could go into effect. And what few ships are in the Slave-trade now, at the peril of *piracy*, are New-England ships!

Sixteenth—The cities and towns of the New-England States, now open a wider and more inviting field, for faithful missionary labors, than Hindoostan, Siam, Ceylon, or the western coast of Africa. New-England is the *nursery* of all the dangerous and disorganizing doctrines, moral, social and political, which now threaten the overthrow of virtue and truth in the Union. As a people, they have forsaken the true God, and gone after "strange Gods." There is *Fourierism*, with its train of leveling precepts and degrading purposes; next comes *Free-love-ism*, that moral leper, striking at the very foundation of domestic virtue; next in order is *Mormonism*, which originated in *your own State of New-York*, the cesspool of modern debasement, striking at the very foundation of domestic peace and social happiness; then comes *Spiritualism*, the newly discovered link between lost spirits in Hell and all deluded fanatics on earth; and the stack is topped out with *Abolitionism*, the great Moloch of political and religious fanaticism, which swarms of speculators, stock-jobbers, and villainous intriguers, with their debased and cunning agents, eager for public plunder, are seeking with persevering eagerness and envenomed rapacity, to establish as the religion of the land!

Mr. Editor—these *sixteen* points I propose to discuss throughout the New-England States, and as I must average thirty minutes on each, you will perceive that I require *eight* hours at every point. If met there, one of your *Reverend Freedom Shriekers* shall conclude to me, as I hope will be the case, we will require a week in each city. Duty, principle and expediency, imperatively demand that the South should send among you a full corps of competent missionaries, at least by the opening of Spring. I am willing to lead the way, and would like to open the campaign on "Boston Common." The natural pitch of my voice will enable me to speak to a ten-acre field of live Yankees without inconvenience to myself; and if you have any of your pestiferous clergymen, who has the lungs of an *Ass*, trot him out, and I will make the track of his moral slime visible, like that of "snaky reptiles amidst yielding flowers." True, in this "work of faith and labor of love," I shall not expect my path to be strewed with flowers. Like Paul, I shall expect to encounter "beasts at Ephesus," and a variety of "wicked spirits" in the "high places" of the ungodly North. But may I not exclaim, in the sublime language of the poet:

"Shall I be carried to the skies
On flowery beds of ease,
While others fought to win the prize,
And sailed through bloody seas?"

I expect to be "in perils of waters, (in journeyings often!) in perils of robbers, in perils by the heathen, (the Yankees,) in perils among false brethren; in weariness and fearfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness!" But if successful, as I expect to be to some extent, my reward will be, the winning of souls from worse than paganism, to the knowledge and love of Christ; and to the institution of Slavery, which he and his Apostles favored and vindicated.

I commenced this letter with a statement in reference to the case of Mr. NETHERLAND, as falsely reported in your paper by Parson SAWYER. I conclude by calling your attention to Mr. NETHERLAND'S defence, which appears in my paper of today, and which I send you. Will you have the magnanimity to publish his reply? I suppose not, for it carries on its face the evidences of truth, and if published by you, must insure the total demolition of all the falsehoods you have paraded before your readers on that subject, even among the most bigoted of your Abolition readers.

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Editor of the Knoxville *Whig*.

SEPT. 19, 1857.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Sept. 25.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

The first case brought before the Court of General Sessions this morning, was that of John Peter Devlin, charged as an accomplice in a burglary committed on the premises of Harvey Warren, in August of last year. The value of the goods taken was over $300, and consisted mostly of musical instruments. Devlin was indicted for burglary and other crimes, first on the testimony of a prostitute named Anne Curran, who while living with Devlin had quarreled with him. His counsel did not open the question of character. He grounded his claim for the acquittal of the prisoner, on the insufficiency of the testimony connecting him with the burglary. He was acquitted, and held on two other indictments.

Peter Boyle, a small, ill-clad man, with the expression of a low-comedy man in inextricable difficulty, was brought up on a charge of having cut his wife's leg with a razor. Peter did not look as if he would willingly have injured a lamb. His very expression said, "as plain as print," that he was an injured man. But then Peter would get drunk, and he acknowledged it. He would abuse Mrs. Boyle when drunk, and he acknowledged that; and when the Judge sentenced him to six months in the Penitentiary, he was much obliged to him, for he had expected spending a few years in the State Prison.

Mr. Williams, *alias* Rawley, a gentleman of color, was brought up on a charge of petit larceny. He pleaded guilty, stated that he was a waiter, and the Judge gave the Penitentiary the benefit of his services for six months.

During the session the Grand Jury came in, having concluded their labors, and having received the thanks of the Court, were discharged.

☞ The examination of applicants for admission to the Bar will take place on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock. Applicants will please file their intentions with the General Term Clerk before that time.

The State Election—Letter of Acceptance of Hon. S. R. Church.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 21, 1857.

No citizen of this State can be indifferent to the result of the approaching election. The highest interests of the people are involved in it.

While our minds have been engrossed for the past two years with the affairs and government of a distant people, we are now called upon to turn our attention to our own State, to discharge a duty to ourselves, to remedy the evils under which we labor, and to provide for the administration of our own government, and I trust that no false issue will be allowed to influence the result.

The charge made against the Democratic Party in the late Presidential campaign, of a determination to make Kansas a Slave State against the wishes of a majority of its citizens, has been entirely falsified by the patriotic course pursued by the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, in exerting the power of the Government to enable the people of that Territory to settle the question for themselves, and in their own way, unmolested by outside influences from any source whatever. The people of the Territory have all acquiesced in this mode of adjustment, and are now peaceably engaged in discharging the duty which the principle of self-government has imposed upon them. We are, therefore, happily relieved, in this election at least, from all anxiety or responsibility in relation to the Affairs of Kansas, and can give our undivided attention to our own.

That our State Government has been unwisely, if not wickedly administered—that the legislative power has been prostituted to partisan and corrupt purposes,—that sacred rights of localities, and of large classes of citizens have been grossly violated and trampled upon,—that the public works are prostrated and rendered almost useless,—that the public moneys have been squandered, while the revenues have largely diminished,—that the Treasury is bankrupt, and that the people in a time of great pecuniary embarrassment, and without any legitimate necessity, are burdened with an unequal and oppressive taxation unparalleled in the history of the State; are facts which no one can with truth deny, and are sufficient, in my judgment, to arouse the patriotic energies of all classes in a determined effort to change the policy which has brought these accumulated evils upon them.

The remedy and the responsibility lie with the people themselves, and with an abiding confidence in the wisdom of their deliberate judgment I shall cheerfully submit to their decision.

Thanking you for the manner in which you have communicated the action of the Convention,

I remain, very respectfully, Your obt. servant,

S. R. CHURCH.

Hon. C. L. Allen, Chairman, &c.

[illegible] of Conspiracy—The Murder of Patrolman Wm. Anderson.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Bosworth.

[illegible] yesterday was thronged with [illegible] leading to the Court was [illegible] Mr. Ashmead [illegible] District-Attorney had refused Cangemi's counsel to see the witnesses for the prosecution in the Tombs, so that they might better prepare the case for the prisoner.

Officer Webb then shut and bolted the outdoor of the room: They were two guns, four or five bowie knives, a hatchet, a powder flask, a keg of powder [illegible] Officer Webb, being asked his name, an inventory of the contents of the room has been taken; it would take a week, said the witness, to enumerate all that was in the room.

Francis W. Wemyss examined by Judge Phillips.—I am a policeman of the Fourteenth Precinct; I heard the report of a pistol on the morning of July 21 in the direction of the round, and saw officer Anderson lying dead on the sidewalk; I had him taken on a board to the Station-house; afterwards Cangemi was brought in by officers; he was very rough; we had to handcuff him; afterwards his coat was brought in; it was full of peanuts; I counted them; there were 180 of them; an officer handed me a ramrod which he picked up on the corner of Grand and Centre-streets; a boy presently brought in a pistol, which he said was found in Howard-street; the ramrod exactly fitted the pistol; after the Coroner's investigation was over I took him up stairs to see the body of the deceased; he would not look; I forced him to look and he turned his head aside, and said, "No no chief!" I found a skeleton key in his coat pocket, with marks of wax on it, as if impressions had been taken by it; when I got him into the carriage to convey him to the Tombs, he pretended not to understand English, but when a tool was to get on his coat, he did so, and the coat exactly fitted him; it was a black frock coat.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blankman.—I am a judge of wax; to the best of my knowledge, the stuff found on the skeleton key is a composition of black liquorice; liquorice is often used as wax is, to take impressions.

Mr. Blankman requested the District Attorney to send for the pot of liquorice or wax referred to. The District Attorney consented, and an officer was dispatched for it.

John R. West examined by Judge Phillips.—I am a policeman of the Fourteenth Precinct; on July 21st, officer Wemyss handed me a coat with a quantity of pennies in it; there were 150 or 160; he also handed me a pistol; I gave it over to Coroner Connery.

Edward Downes Connery examined by Mr. Hall.—I am one of the Coroners of the County; I supervised the inquisition on the body of Anderson; I received a pistol from an officer, which I handed to Mr. Parise, the clerk in the office.

John Parise examined by Mr. Hall.—I received a pistol from the Coroner, and gave it to an officer.

James W. Olsen examined by Mr. Hall.—I am a subpœna clerk in the District-Attorney's office; I received a pistol from Mr. Parise, which I have kept in a safe in the District-Attorney's office, and which I now produce.

The pistol was shown to the Jury, by whom it was closely examined.

Francis W. Wemyss examined by Judge Phillips.—I am a policeman; I received a frock-coat on July 21 last; a young man named Smallbeck handed it to me in Walker-street, near Cortlandt-alley; I took it to the Station-house; that morning I saw a man running down Howard-street, towards Broadway; I ran after him; I followed on with Willoughby, who was also running; I afterwards saw a man in the custody of Officer Webb, who I think was the man that I saw running.

Charles Ullman examined by Judge Phillips.—I am a policeman of the Fourteenth Precinct; on July 21, I went to the house No. 129 Worth-street; I took from there several silk dresses and pantaloons; two guns which were loaded and capped; I took off the caps and threw them away.

John Williams examined by Judge Phillips.—I am a policeman of the Fourteenth Precinct; I went to the house No. 129 Worth-street, on July 21; I found a quantity of balls, slugs, and percussion caps; one dagger, one dirk-knife, one bowie-knife, four or five other knives; I found a full box of percussion caps and a number of loose ones; I found a great number of loose balls; there were three sizes of them; there were three or four powder flasks, and a keg that was marked "powder;" I received a ramrod from a boy that was found at the corner of Grand and Centre streets; I received a roll of pennies from the boy McGloin; it was done up in brown paper; he gave it to me in the prisoner's room in Worth-street; I examined the fastenings of the door of the prisoner's room; there were two locks and a bolt; another door leading to the prisoner's room was so "listed" that you could not hear it shut, if you slammed it ever so hard.

The cross-examination was not important.

John R. Garrish, examined by Mr Hall; I am a doctor in this City; I reside at No. 860 Broadway; I conducted the *post-mortem* examination of Anderson; there were three wounds from pistol balls; one wound was sufficient to cause death; there could be no question that they were caused by pistol balls or slugs; I found one ball resting in the shoulder; I probed for the others, but did not find them.

The cross-examination was immaterial.

Abraham H. DeVoursney, examined by Ex-Judge Phillips: I am a policeman of the Fourteenth Precinct; I examined two guns in the Station-house which were brought from Cangemi's house; one was a double-barreled gun; it was loaded; there were eighteen bullets in the two barrels, making nine in each; another gun was a single barrel; that was heavily loaded with shot.

There being no other witnesses for the prosecution in attendance, the Court adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

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Hon. C. L. Allen, Chairman, &c.

[illegible] of this officer were known only to his intimate friends, [illegible] in his family he was most affectionate and [illegible] of all but himself. One who saw him [illegible] the prisoner and accused of [illegible] Anderson was killed; I was walking out to take the fresh air about four o'clock that morning; I was near the corner of Elm and Worth streets; I heard a great noise; I saw three policemen running after a man who ran very fast; this man went into a house; I saw him go in; I was a few paces distant [illegible] in a few minutes the policemen came out; they took from the house; they took him to the Station-house; I was standing in Worth-street on the side facing the Tombs; the man ran within ten or fifteen paces of me; he had no hat or cap; he had a colored shirt; I believe he had a [illegible] I see him in Court; I see him; he is the person.

The witness pointed out Cangemi, who started and [illegible] pale. On Tuesday, when he was identified [illegible] he manifested his self-possession [illegible] considerable degree, but yesterday he manifested considerable perturbation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blankman.—The distance [illegible] I was standing to the door of [illegible] which the man entered, was about fifteen [illegible] as at a rapid rate; I did not see him stop [illegible] to any person; if he had spoken to anybody I [illegible] have seen him; I have been in prison as a witness three days.

John Bailey, examined by Ex-Judge Phillips.—I am a [illegible]; I reside at No. 123 Worth-street; I lived [illegible] in the month of July last; my house is directly [illegible] No. 128 Worth-street; I remember the morning when Anderson was killed; I was in bed, and heard a shooting; I looked out of the window; I [illegible] later the alley-way; I saw a young man [illegible] picking up pennies; in a few minutes [illegible] came out later and bring out the man [illegible] the alley-way; I see that man now in Court; he is the prisoner; on that morning I heard [illegible] say "He no shoot," or something like that; the [illegible] was picking up pennies was named McGloin; I think the man who ran in the alley had no coat on; he might have had a cap on; I can't say, as I only got a glimpse of him when he went in; have known him [illegible] for two years or more.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blankman.—I am positive I heard him say he "no shoot;" he was esteemed a peaceable, orderly man in the neighborhood.

Cyrus Murray, examined by Ex-Judge Phillips.—He did not associate with the people in the neighborhood.

Cyrus Murray, examined by the District-Attorney.—I [illegible] on the same floor with the defendant; I was [illegible] the morning of Anderson's death; I was in [illegible] back room; I heard a noise and went down stairs; we were all much surprised that Cangemi should be arrested; a woman lived with him who was [illegible] to be his wife; I have been in Cangemi's room on the morning in question I noticed that the [illegible] of the door were peculiar; there were two locks on the inside and an extra catch or bolt, and a [illegible] outside; I [illegible] the door.

Cyrus Murray, examined by Mr. Blankman.—I have lived in [illegible] five years; Cangemi lived there three [illegible]; he was very kind to everybody.

Peter Morris, examined by Ex-Judge Phillips.—I [illegible] two daughters for the New-York Gas Company; I remember the morning on which Policeman Anderson was killed; I think I was in Centre-street [illegible] the death of the murder; immediately afterwards [illegible] running in Walker-street, near Cortlandt-alley; when in the alley he commenced taking his coat off; I see that man now.

[illegible] I have seen potatoes cut Cangemi as the man who was running, and took his coat off. He added that he had no doubt of his identity.

Peter Morris, examined by Mr. Blankman.—I noticed the man who was running, because I saw the policeman after him; I was putting my lamps out at the time; I afterwards saw him being brought to the Station-house; he then had blood on his face; I recognize him perfectly by his countenance; he has more hair about his mouth than he had then; I think he had no whiskers at that time.

Peter Morris examined by Judge Phillips.—I am a butcher by trade, but am now employed in a coffee [illegible] on the morning when Anderson was killed, I was in the bunk room of Engine 40, in Elm-street; I heard Anderson was killed; I went down and helped carry him to the Station-house; I afterwards started to go to work; I went down Centre-street; I walked with a young man named John Lacey; we looked for the pistol; Lacey looked in the basement of No. 23 Howard-street, and there he found the pistol; he handed it to me, and I gave it to Officer Wemyss.

Counsel for defence objected to the testimony, unless the prosecution meant to connect it with other evidence. The fact that a pistol was found on the route which the prisoner was said to have taken, was no evidence, unless the pistol could be proved to have belonged to him. The Judge decided that the evidence was admissible. Mr. Ashmead took an exception.

Peter Morris, resumed.—The pistol was discharged; it was a single barrel, with a flint lock; I think it was eight or nine inches long; I received the pistol from Lacey; I did not see him pick it up.

John Lacey, examined by Judge Phillips.—I work in Centre Market; on the morning Anderson was killed I was in Centre-street when the prisoner was taken to the Station-house; I and Marrin went over the [illegible] the prisoner had taken to see if we could not find the pistol; I found it in the area of house No. 23 Howard-street; I gave it to Marrin; he carried it to the Station-house; the pistol was discharged; it had a very long barrel; it was a percussion lock.

The cross-examination of this witness elicited nothing of importance. In the cross-examination of Marrin that witness said that the pistol was a flint-lock, and that he heard it and saw the first break.

Patrick Marrin, examined by Judge Phillips.—I am a butcher; I live at the corner of Centre Market-place and Grand-street; on the morning of July 21, about 6 o'clock, I heard a report of a pistol; I ran down Grand-street; I met a gentleman lying on the walk; I saw a man having a fire, that he had been shot; I met Officer Webb; he was there, trying to raise him up; I then ran after the officer, which way "Stop thief" had gone; he said he was gone down Elm, and at the corner of Howard I asked a policeman if he had seen any one running; from his answer I was induced to turn into Broadway; I saw the prisoner turn the corner of Walker-street; I met officer Webb, and told him; I ran to Franklin, and saw the prisoner come out of Cortlandt-alley; he went on to Worth-street; I and officer Webb followed him to the house in Worth-street where he went in; we went up stairs, and found him trying to get into his room; he said, "No no shoot;" we had not spoken to him when he said that; we took him out of the house; he kept saying "No no shoot;" we took him to the Station-house; when I first saw him running he had dark pants; I cannot be certain if he had a hat on; when we went up stairs after him, he grabbed at the officer's club; the officer struck him with the club; he tried to unbutton; he had then neither coat nor hat on; I first saw him without his coat when he came out of Cortlandt-alley; his pantaloon pockets were turned inside out.

The Court here took a recess of half an hour.

[illegible] the recess, Mr. Willoughby was cross-examined by Mr. Blankman, but nothing of the least importance was elicited.

Philip Hansen, examined by Ex-Judge Phillips.—I [illegible] Market; I remember the morning of Anderson's murder; I heard a cry of "Stop thief;" while I was at the corner of Centre Market-place and Grand-street, and saw the smoke of a pistol, which had been discharged; I saw a man fall, and when I got to him, a new-shirted man came running; I extinguished the fire and took him in my arms; soon after he expired; I saw a man running; when I first saw that man he was within a few paces of the [illegible] was shot; I did not see his face; he had on a black coat; he ran down Elm-street towards Canal; [illegible]—When I came to where Anderson was, Officer Underhill was there, and had him in his arms.

Henry M. Lyons, examined by Judge Phillips.—I am a brass founder by trade, but at present I am a policeman of the Fourteenth Precinct; I was so in July last; my beat included Grand-street; on the morning of the murder I was in the corner of Crosby-street and saw Cangemi coming down Howard; he was [illegible] the Sixth Ward; I chased him; in Centre-street he threw his pistol; he had taken a wager; [illegible] "Stop thief;" when in Howard-street he turned his face distinctly twice; when I first saw him he was in Walker-street; I heard him shout "Stop thief;" I was on the sidewalk, and shouted [illegible]

[illegible] Walker-street; I found the pistol; I picked it up; I [illegible] on the sidewalk, and shouted [illegible]

Jacob Wolf, examined by Judge Phillips.—I am a butcher; I live at the corner of Centre Market-place and Grand-street; on the morning of July 21, about 6 o'clock, I heard a report of a pistol; I ran down Grand-street; I met a gentleman lying on the walk; I saw a man having a fire, that he had been shot; officer Underhill was there, trying to raise him up; I asked which way "Stop thief" had gone; he said he took off his identity.

Jacob Wolf, examined by Mr. Blankman.—I noticed the man who was running, because I saw the policeman after him; I was putting my lamps out at the time; I afterwards saw him being brought to the Station-house; he then had blood on his face; I recognize him perfectly by his countenance; he has more hair about his mouth than he had then; I think he had no whiskers at that time.

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Counsel for defence objected to the testimony, unless the prosecution meant to connect it with other evidence. The fact that a pistol was found on the route which the prisoner was said to have taken, was no evidence, unless the pistol could be proved to have belonged to him. The Judge decided that the evidence was admissible. Mr. Ashmead took an exception.

Peter Morris resumed.—The pistol was discharged; it was a single barrel, with a flint lock; I think it was eight or nine inches long; I received the pistol from Lacey; I did not see him pick it up.

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The cross-examination of this witness elicited nothing of importance. In the cross-examination of Marrin that witness said that the pistol was a flint-lock, and that he heard it and saw the first break.

Abraham Williams, examined by Judge Phillips.—I am a butcher; I live at the corner of Centre Market-place and Grand-street; on the morning of July 21, about 6 o'clock, I heard a report of a pistol; I ran down Grand-street; I met a gentleman lying on the walk; I saw a man having a fire, that he had been shot; officer Underhill was there, trying to raise him up; I asked which way "Stop thief" had gone; he said he took off his identity.

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The cross-examination of this witness elicited nothing of importance. In the cross-examination of Marrin that witness said that the pistol was a flint-lock, and that he heard it and saw the first break.

Abraham H. DeVoursney, examined by Ex-Judge Phillips.—I am a policeman of the Fourteenth Precinct; I examined two guns in the Station-house which were brought from Cangemi's house; one was a double-barreled gun; it was loaded; there were eighteen bullets in the two barrels, making nine in each; another gun was a single barrel; that was heavily loaded with shot.

There being no other witnesses for the prosecution in attendance, the Court adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

☞ The Rev. Abel Stevens will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and stated preaching at 7½ P. M., in the First-place Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Sabbath School at 2½ A. M.; Missionary meeting at 3 P. M. N. B.—The Church is within a short distance of Hamilton-av. Ferry.

☞ The Protestant Episcopal Free Church of the Holy Evangelists, corner Deekman and Cliff sts., is open for Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend. The sittings are all free.

☞ Seventeenth-street M. E. Church, near 2d-av. Sermon SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. Dr. HOLDRICH; at 3 P. M. by Rev. D. W. BRIGGS, of the Oneida Conference, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. OSBORN. A discourse to the young. Subject—*The World and the Soul.* Seats free.

☞ Allen-street Presbyterian Church.—A sermon will be preached by the pastor on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, having reference to the recent death by drowning, on board the premises J. N. Harris, of Miss Robinson, who was a member of this Church.

☞ John-street First M. E. Church, John-st., Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, pastor, will preach next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Subject in the morning—*The Religion of Marriage.* Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ Sabbath Evenings with the Romanists.—A returned priest and other converts from Romanism will (D. V.) take part in proclaiming the unchristian character of the Mass, in the Mission Church, 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. P. MACMENANY, D. D.

☞ Missions in Turkey.—A Missionary meeting will be held TO-MORROW EVENING, in Madison-Square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS's) to commence at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. W. G. SCHAUFFLER, D. D., of Constantinople, and Rev. Dr. TYNG, of this city.

☞ M. E. Church in Allen-street.—Rev. D. W. CRISSON, of the Oneida Conference, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching also at 3 P. M., and at 7 P. M. the pastor will preach a sermon suggested by the loss of the *Central America.*

☞ Seventh-street M. E. Church—Between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching at the above church TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 27th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. CHAS. FLETCHER, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening. Public prayer-meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

☞ The Rev. Thos. Mchartry, A. B., of Trinity College, Ireland, will preach, God willing, on SUNDAY next in the Christian Mission Church, Chelsea Hall, 18th-st., corner of 8th-av., at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Divinity, personality and characteristics of operations of the Holy Spirit.*

☞ Hedding M. E. Church, Union Hall, corner Court and Sackett sts., Brooklyn, SABBATH, 27th, Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. JOSEPH PALMER, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. H. RYHLANDS. Love Feast at 3 P. M., to which we respectfully invite our friends from other churches.

☞ United Protestant Church, No. 425 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts. A discourse will (D. V.) be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. H. HARVEY. Subject: *Basis of Christian Union—the Lord Jesus Christ.* All are invited to attend.

☞ Washington-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and a discourse in the evening at 7½ o'clock, on the *Sins of the Central America*, by Rev. CHARLES SHELLING, Pastor. Seats free.

☞ Second Unitarian Church, Brooklyn. Services will be resumed TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the Athenæum, corner Atlantic and Clinton sts. Sunday School will meet at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON.

☞ Mission Congregational Church, Brooklyn. Rev. S. T. ALDRICH will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, 27th inst. Services in the MORNING at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

☞ The Great White Throne.—A Sermon on this interesting theme will be preached by Elder SAMUEL SNOW, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the Saviour and of Divine Truth are cordially invited.

☞ Loss of the Central America.—A sermon will be preached on the above subject, at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine-sts., on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES J. JONES. Seats free.

☞ There will be Preaching three times, at the usual hours, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) in the First Congregational Methodist Church in Lawrence-st., cor. of Tillary-st., Brooklyn, by Rev. S. A. BAKER, the pastor. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Protestant Episcopal Mission Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DUCKER. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

☞ Oliver-street Baptist Church.—Rev. T. R. ROWLEY will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt, late Rector of All Saints' Church, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 126 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at this Church at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ Notice.—Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene-sts. The Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, will preach TO-MORROW, Sept. 27. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Subject of the afternoon discourse—*The Wreck of the Central America.*

☞ Rev. T. L. Harris will preach at Dscombe's Rooms, No. 764 Broadway, five doors above 8th-st., TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. the second of a course of lectures. Subject—*Causes of Instability in Religion.*

☞ "Memorial Church."—Rev. STEPHEN BAYLIS, of Cooperstown, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ Forsyth-street M. E. Church.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. The evening discourse will be upon the loss of the *Central America.*

☞ Mercer-street Church.—Rev. JAMES A. H. CORNELL will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, 27th inst., and Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE in the evening.

☞ The New-York Congregationalist City Missionary will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and AFTERNOON at 10½-st. Chapel, and in the EVENING at King-st.

☞ Rev. C. W. Denison will preach in the Cannon-st. Baptist Church, on next SABBATH. Services morning, afternoon and evening. Subject of the evening's discourse—*Sermon on the Dogs.*

☞ St. Ann's Church, Sands-st., Brooklyn.—Rev. Dr. OVERING, Rector. The Rector's sermon in the MORNING will allude to the prominent topics of the day.

☞ Church of the Paraclete.—Services in this Church on SUNDAY, 27th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Evening service, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. E. A. Carey will preach in the Fifth-street Baptist Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW YORK, Friday, Sept. 25, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and drooping. Sales; 35 bbls. Pearls, 6¾; Pots, $4 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is in good request at full prices; other kinds are quiet, yet steady. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 12c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12½c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. ⅌ lb. By auction, out of a catalogue of 3,800 bags Rio, 2,224 bags were sold at 11c.@11¾c., the general average price having been 11 14-100c. ⅌ lb. The Baltimore *Patriot*, of last evening, says: "There was quite an active inquiry for Coffee to-day. Several of our large Western buyers were in market, but up to the time of going to press we had no large transactions to note. We had reported sales of 75 bags low grade Rio at 10½c.; 50 bags good do. at 11c.; 100 bags do. at 11¼c.; and 50 bags prime do. at 12c. Holders generally seem more disposed to sell, but buyers are unwilling to operate to any extent, on account of the present stringency in the Money Market. The stock of Coffee on the market is estimated at about 50,000 bags."

COTTON—Continues dull and heavy. Stock very light.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
Middling	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	16
Middling Fair	16¼	16¼	16¼	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	17	nom.

FISH—Dry Cod are in demand, and are steady at from $3 87½@$4 12½ ⅌ cwt. Mackerel attract more attention, at about former rates. Pickled Herring are salable and buoyant, at from $3@$4 37½ ⅌ bbl. Smoked Herring appear as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is freely offered and purchased, at, however, reduced prices. The home trade are the principal operators. Sales 9,000 bbls.

Ordinary State	$3 35@$3 45
Straight State	5 45@5 55
Extra State	5 00@5 90
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 35@5 55
Superfine Ohio	5 45@5 55
Fancy Ohio	5 55@5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@7 25
Extra Ohio	5 75@7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 85@6 00
Extra Genesee	6 25@8 00
Extra Missouri	6 00@8 00

Canadian is dull and lower. Sales, 400 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 40@$7 ⅌ bbl. Southern is plentier and cheaper. The transactions since our last comprise 2,100 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 60@$6 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, yet worth $4@$4 40 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine ⅌ bbl. The latter commands $19@$20 ⅌ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat is more abundant and is less valuable. The demand is moderate for home use, and fair for export. Sales: 60,000 bushels, including ordinary White Western at $1 35@$1 36; ordinary to good Red do. at $1 08@$1 20; good to prime White Southern at $1 45@$1 60; and good to very choice Red do. at $1 28@$1 37 ⅌ bushel. The Chicago *Times*, of the 23d inst., says: "For the past four and twenty hours there has been considerable movement in Wheat, the shipments extending to 119,935 bushels. The major portion of this quantity we understand has gone forward on eastern account, provided for by New-York drafts at sight. The balance, 44,197 bush. has gone to Canada. The receipts of wheat amount to 66,000, against 58,957 yesterday. Rye is quiet and languid at 80c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is also in limited demand at feebly sustained rates; 65c.@90c. for fair to prime, ⅌ bushel. Some Barley malt was sold at $1 10 ⅌ bushel. Oats are in request and are steady at 45c.@47c for Western; 43c.@44c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 32c.@33c. for Southern ⅌ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand at lower prices. Sales, 26,500 bushels at 78c.@80 for mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 80c.@83c. for yellow Southern, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—The demand continues fair at about former rates. New, 45c.@65c.; Old, 75c.@85c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is quiet and languid. The St. Louis *Leader*, of the 23d inst., says: "Quotations have experienced no alteration of moment since our last. City manufacturers are the principal buyers, and the market continues very dull. At the commencement, 120 bales sold at $85 for common, and $115 for choice, and on Saturday 54 bales fair at $95, and 100 reported prime at $105—60 days' time, with interest. Yesterday there was only one buyer in the market. Sales, 27 bales hackled Tow, at $95; 17 bales Hemp, at $95, and 49 bales, at $100. The market closed extremely dull, with very little inquiry; the sales were 10 bales very common, at $80; 30 do. prime, at $105, and 10 bales very choice at $115."

HIDES—The market continues dull and unsettled. The greater portion of the transactions are for cash, and the sales are made by those who, by the stringency in the money market, are forced to sell.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1857.

[illegible]

To Correspondents.

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

[illegible] Kansas Governor Walker's Proclamation in regard to the October election, it will be seen that in this document the Governor expressly and explicitly [illegible] the doctrine so officiously set [illegible] Judge Cato, that none but those who [illegible] the Territorial tax are entitled to vote, and that for this position he has the [illegible] of the President, the Secretary of State, and the whole Cabinet at Washington. He calls upon every *bona fide* [illegible] of the Territory, who is a citizen of the United States, and has been for six months a resident of the Territory, to go to the polls and vote, and pledges the employment of the Federal troops to prevent the [illegible] of invaders from Missouri or elsewhere in the election. We cannot help thinking that those who have so steadily and vehemently insisted that Governor Walker was [illegible] with Judge Cato and the Pro-Slavery propagandists in the Territory, and that he did not intend to give the people of Kansas a fair chance to vote, must see in this [illegible] evidence that they have done him injustice, and presented the prospects of Kansas in a much more gloomy light than facts [illegible]. We hope the Proclamation [illegible] have the effect of reassuring the [illegible] of the Free-State men in Kansas, and of inducing them all to rally at the polls—for [illegible] danger of a Free-State defeat [illegible] in the *obstinate determination* of [illegible] of the Free-State men not to vote.

The [illegible] mails, from Boston, reached this City yesterday afternoon. London papers, by this arrival, extend from the 9th to the [illegible] of September; they do not contain much [illegible] in addition to the lengthened summary of news previously telegraphed from Halifax. We give, elsewhere, the article, already noticed, from the London *Times*, on the financial troubles. It is stated that the remarks recently made by the same journal on the unsteady condition of the Paris *Crédit Mobilier* has excited the wrath of that society, and that an action of damages will be forthwith commenced. Dr. Livingston, the famous traveler, has been to Manchester for the purpose of furthering his great work of opening [illegible] Africa to commerce and civilization. He addressed the members of the [illegible] of Commerce and other citizens at the Town Hall on the commercial products of [illegible] discovered and explored, and [illegible] as a medium of [illegible] cultivated by the [illegible] at the present time.

[illegible] publishes another vehement and characteristic letter by way of [illegible] his *superfluous indignation against the* Abolitionists of the North, and proclaiming the [illegible] *of the series of lectures which* [illegible] to deliver during the coming [illegible] in the principal cities of the North. The reverend bruiser seems to be perfectly serious in his lecturing intentions, and [illegible] anticipates a complete revolution in Northern sentiment on the subject of Slavery as the inevitable result. It [illegible] of some service to him to learn something of the real temper and spirit of the great [illegible] of the Northern people on this subject; and we shall be very glad to have him stir up [illegible] concerning the degraded condition of the free blacks in their midst, and the very wide extent to which pauperism, [illegible] and wretchedness of all sorts exist in [illegible] of our own society. We should be [illegible] at anything which should have the effect of stimulating them to earnest and efficient action upon these topics of home [illegible]. We cannot say we have any very [illegible] expectations from Rev. Mr. Brownlow's [illegible] labors among us, but he will [illegible] excite the public mind somewhat in regard to these subjects,—and that cannot [illegible] productive of good. Mr. Brownlow's [illegible] are not models of elegance, and in what he says of people who differ from him in opinion there is a good deal more of the blackguard than the logician. We publish his last [illegible], as we did his first, for the enlightenment and edification of the public at large.

The owners of the *Central America* publish a letter in another column, explaining the circumstances which led them to change the name of the vessel from the *George Law* to the name which she has borne since 1854. [illegible] reasons were simply that Mr. Law ceased to be the owner of the vessel at that time and it was not deemed appropriate for her to bear his name any longer. That they considered the ship perfectly staunch and seaworthy is fairly to be inferred from the fact that they never insured her for a single dollar,—and as we have already stated the testimony of Capt. Badger to the same effect, under all the circumstances of the case, and in the absence of positive evidence of an opposite [illegible], ought to be held conclusive. It [illegible] just to the Company to add that while [illegible] vessels have made *three hundred and* [illegible] voyages from this City to Aspinwall and back, and have carried an aggregate of [illegible] than 167,000 passengers, this is the first accident attended with loss of life which has [illegible] them.

A meeting of the Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps in Washington was held last evening to give expression to their feelings at the untimely loss of their late brother officer, Lieutenant Herndon, and to pay a tribute of respect to his memory. Resolutions were adopted proffering condolence and aid to his family, and declaring their determination to erect a monument commemorative of the circumstances of his death, at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

The Americans of the Third Judicial District [illegible] Convention at Albany yesterday, and [illegible] and animated session nominated [illegible], Democrat, for Judge of the Supreme Court, long term, and William B. [illegible], Republican, for the short term. The [illegible] Americans of the Third Judicial District [illegible] making their judicial nominations without reference to political sentiments, and with sole regard to the fitness of the candidates [illegible] in other quarters.

The milkmen who obtain their supply over the Harlem Railroad, met last evening, protesting against the proposed increased rate for carrying milk. They claim that they now pay from two to three hundred per cent. more for their freight than is paid for any other freight carried by the Company. The Erie and Hudson River Roads are about to follow the example of the Harlem Road.

Business people of all classes down town yesterday, were astonished by the bad news telegraphed from two or three of the oldest Banks in Philadelphia. The failure of the Bank of Philadelphia was the first reported. It may have been suspected as impending, by a few parties here immediately concerned, but this did not relieve the general concern at an event which put back the financial confidence which had previously shown signs of revival. The stoppage of payment by the Girard and Commercial Banks was subsequently telegraphed, with the further statement that the run was severe on the other Banks of Philadelphia. Our Stock Market fell under this news from 2 to 3 ℘ cent., and closed in the afternoon under much depression. Money negotiations were also seriously affected, or rather brought to a stand, and altogether the day was an unpleasant one to parties having money to raise outside of Bank. The Banks themselves discounted in the morning rather liberally to their regular dealers, besides sparing about $250,000 in Gold to Philadelphia, where it is hoped the bank run will be stayed to-day. The Sub-Treasury replaced nearly the whole of this sum, the disbursement from that establishment being $175,000 over its receipts. There were no additional failures among the merchants here, reported on 'Change. The foreign Exchanges for the *Baltic* ranged 105½@107 on London, being a further decline of ½ per cent.

The General Produce Markets were very heavy yesterday. The Philadelphia news was much discussed and occasioned considerable uneasiness among business men. Flour, Wheat and Corn were cheaper, under a pressure to sell,—though the demand was fair for home use and for export. Despite the money troubles, and the difficulty of negotiating exchange, produce is being moved freely, towards the sea-board. From Chicago, during the early part of the current week, large shipments of Wheat were made on Eastern account, provided for by New-York drafts at sight. It is stated that arrangements have been consummated by the Merchants' Savings Bank of Chicago, in connection with a German Banking-house in New-York, to forward one million bushels of wheat in bags *via* the Erie Road. Cotton was lightly dealt in at old rates. Rio Coffee was in better demand. Sales by auction, 2,224 bags at 11c.@11¼c. ℘ ℔. Besides which, pretty free sales were effected in private at full prices. Sugar, Molasses and Rice were dull and heavy. Provisions were moderately inquired for. Hog products advanced a little—while Beef declined 25c.@50c. ℘ ℔. Tobacco was quiet and prices were rather weak. Last Saturday, some new Kentucky Tobacco,—the earliest this season,—*appeared and was sold, in Louisville.* Freights exhibited no important change.

Col. Titus, the redoubtable filibuster, publishes a letter in the Southern papers from Col. Lockridge, bearing testimony to his courage and other high military qualities. The letter, however, was written previous to the Colonel's pusillanimous performances on the San Juan River.

The City enjoyed, yesterday, the finest of weather and a freedom from all fresh excitements. In the Courts, a new divorce case—Henry T. Romertze *vs.* Elizabeth Romertze—which involves a Pennsylvania Senator in its pleadings, was brought before Judge Peabody, yesterday, on a motion to publish the summons. Mrs. Cunningham, in excellent health and spirits apparently, went before the same Judge, and by her counsel applied for a *certiorari* to remove the indictment against her from the Oyer and Terminer to the Supreme Court. If the application is granted, it is thought her trial will be held in Dutchess County. The trial of Cancemi progressed considerably. The prosecution will finish their evidence this morning, and the defence will open. The trial will last two and perhaps three days longer. The Convention of colored people came to a close last night in a very summary manner. There was no President, Secretary or audience, except three delegates, and two colored ladies, who came to listen and sympathize. Accordingly, with many lamentations over the lukewarmness of the brethren, the Convention dissolved. In the General Sessions J. P. Devlin was tried for burglary, and acquitted; James Bayle was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, for cutting his wife's leg with a razor; Mr. Williams (a colored man) pleaded guilty to a charge of petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A Councilmen Committee sat yesterday to hear the reasons urged by a numerous body of petitioners for the reëstablishment of the ferry between Jackson-street and Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn. The Committee seem disposed to recommend the measure.

The Democratic Assembly Conventions were held in Kings County yesterday. In the 2d District Moses S. Beach received the nomination; in the 3d and 5th there was no choice; in the 4th, D. M. Chauncey was nominated; in the 6th two Conventions were held. Those calling themselves "regular" nominated Hon. John Hanford and the others nominated Edmund Driggs.

An Elective Judiciary.

The discussion growing out of the election of Judge Davis, not only causes solicitude to be expressed, from many quarters, for the "independence of the Judiciary," as being in peril, but, also, has rallied the malcontents who are hopeless of an Elective Judiciary, regarding the experiment of one in this State as already a failure.

A few years prior to 1846, no such arrangements of the tenure of Judicial officers was thought of. We were generally content that judges should continue judges, according to the time-honored maxim, *dum bene se gesserint*. They were nominated by the executive, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Vacancies were filled, if not with partisans, almost invariably by friends and adherents of the party in power. This was natural, and it is a custom, or rule, which has always prevailed in the mother Country. It did not work ill. Some of our best judges, under the former system, had been, previously to their elevation to the bench, earnest party-men. But party, for its own credit, and its safety we may add, sought out good men for judicial appointments. A poor judge was a continual eye-sore, as the tenure was for life. He could be removed only for cause, on impeachment. The men selected were, therefore, of a class which understood the proprieties of position too well to continue politicians on the bench. Our Judges, up to 1846, were, on that ground at least, unexceptionable. It would have been deemed an insult, personal as well as professional, to ascribe judicial action to political motive, or bias, in the least particular, on any occasion. And this was only as it should be.

Dissatisfaction with the Bench itself had little, if anything to do with the change from appointments to election. The new Constitution of 1846 was dictated generally by a more radical tendency than that which prevailed previously, or since has prompted the laws to give it effect. By it numbers of officials, high and low, previously appointed, were rendered elective. Indeed, all who could be placed on a ticket, and become the subjects or victims of direct popular suffrage, were given that destination by the constitutional charter of 1846. Judges as well as constables shared the common fate.

This was not peculiar to the State of New-York. A similar disposition has actuated other States. New-York was not even the pioneer. In 1832, five out of twenty-five States elected their Judges, and elected them only for a term. In 1844, twelve States out twenty-nine had adopted this principle of judicial selection. In 1856, the Judges were elective in twenty-five States out of thirty-one, and in twenty-two of these they are appointed for short periods only. In three States they are elected annually. In most they are elected by universal suffrage. The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are still irrevocable, and exempt from the influence of popular election. With that exception, and some few exceptions among State tribunals, we may be said to be engaged in a grand national experiment of an Elective Judiciary. The independence of the Bench has, in all times and countries, even those under despotic rule, been held to be the best security both for individual freedom and even-handed justice. The founders of our American Constitution deemed the appointment of Judges for life, and at fixed salaries, the best guarantee for an impartial and [illegible] administration of justice. But this is far from being the only point on which we have very widely departed from their principles and practices.

The election of Judges, so far as its practical workings are concerned, is still an experiment. It has not worked as well as its most sanguine friends hoped, nor by any means so ill as its warmest enemies predicted. The danger now seems to be that it will place upon the Bench the mere tools and instruments of political parties,—and that our judicial decisions will soon come to be nothing more than the decrees of a political faction,—shifting of course with every change in the politics of the day. But even if this result, in its worst form, should be experienced, we are by no means certain that a return to the old system of appointment would be possible.

Our Railroad Management.

A vast interest has rapidly grown up in this country, which, to the amount of some one thousand millions of dollars, represents not not only the wealth of heavy capitalists, but also the earnings of saving mechanics and the dependence of needy widows. The questions which now press for answer are: Shall this great interest sink as rapidly as it has risen? Shall it become worthless, and thus beggar thousands? And, if so, why? The public are aware of the inviting field which railroading has offered, during the last ten years, to talent, enterprise and ambition; and men of talent, enterprise and ambition have left their old pursuits and rushed eagerly into it. Bold and bolder projects have sprung up, and active men have felt ashamed if they, too, could not talk in millions, and carry along a load of finance equal to the Budget of an Empire. Smart managers soon learned that, if properly handled, contracts might pay well and profits be made by hundreds of thousands; and so they were made—and who paid them? A curious and comprehensive system of charges, too, prevailed, well enough illustrated in the fact that an officer of the Michigan Southern *Railroad, receiving a large salary and a liberal* allowance for traveling expenses, had no hesitation in charging a percentage, also, for negotiating loans, thus adding to his pay to the tune of some fifty thousand dollars, more or less. Many knew generally that by some subtle hocus-pocus, called *financiering*, railway managers were able to get large sums out of the public and into their own pockets; but few did or do know to what an extent this new system of financial ethics prevailed;—now the essence of railway skill consisted in making false but plausible statements—how much money was spent in manufacturing "public opinion"—how the "cooking" of reports became a science—and how the principles of sound business and honest dealing came to be neglected and despised.

This system, begun by the master, rapidly spread, and men learned that what was smart and honorable in the master was respectable in the man, till corruption came to be the rule rather than the exception in railway management. We but assert the profound conviction of the public in uttering the opinion that two-thirds (perhaps more) of the railways of this country have been worked upon the principles of private plunder, not upon those of legitimate business. We wish to arrest the attention of stockholders now, while there is yet time to change dynasties and retrieve disasters. They ought to know, therefore, that it had become difficult to make sales of anything needed in their business to Railroads upon the principles of business resting upon the merits of the articles sold, and honest dealers seemed to be driven into practices which they despised. Locomotive-builders paid commissions of from one to three hundred dollars per engine, to Presidents or to somebody who could influence the business of the Company; wheel-makers had to use their secret commission fund; an improvement could not be looked at, but through favor often bought; and so on to the end of the chapter. We have it from a prominent Superintendent, that he could not get a reliable report from an *employé* of his own road, even upon the merits of an oil, or a wheel-box; the men were pretty certainly tampered with. Yet many of these men were personally honest, having both a railroad and a private conscience. Our whole people, however, had eaten of the mad weed; they would lend their money to any railroad scheme; these sharp fellows have played a bold game, and their subordinates followed their lead, and now comes the end;—the whole world is in confusion,—this great interest is on the brink of ruin, and thousands are in sight of beggary. We say this not to excite unnecessary fears, but to call upon stockholders to stand up together and stay the evil.

Can a sound position be regained by the Railroad interest—can the millions of capital invested be made productive, or must it be lost? Every man is interested in solving this problem. There are a few roads which cannot earn their expenses; they must go down, but their number is small. The rest are destined to be of incalculable service to our country, and may be made valuable not only indirectly, but directly to the stock and bondholders. But the stock and bondholders must do something; they have left their property in the hands of such men long enough. What can they do? They can take the entire management of this great interest out of the hands of men who are corrupted by railroad financiering, and put it into the hands of honest men who will conduct it upon regular *business principles*. There is no more mystery in conducting a railroad than a grocery or a ship-building business. Railroad men will assert that railroad men alone are competent to do this, but believe them no longer; begin the change with the directors and presidents, and go on down to the officers. Place at the head of the executive department—on the road, not in Wall-street—one bold and sensible man, no matter if he has never before seen a railroad, and tell him to report what work can be done by contract to advantage—what not. Do this and keep doing it, and holders may look for dividends, and the financial world for peace; neglect it, and the evil consequences may be endless. But how can we do anything about it? will be asked by small holders in all quarters. We will suggest: do just what is now being attempted to retrieve the ruin of the Michigan Southern—place your proxies in the hands of some one honest man in your own neighborhood, and tell him to act for you; one such can easily be selected in New-Haven, and then in Boston and so on; and twenty such men will do better for you than any hack-managers, however experienced. And do not fear that you are brushing away the full, to let in the fresh swarm of hungry, blood-suckers. It is not so; the time has come to conduct the railroad interest upon business principles; it can be conducted upon those principles—in most cases profitably—and upon no other. The time has come to begin the reform, which has already been delayed too long.

Official Corruption.

The partisan journals of the State have already begun to echo the "clash of arms," and the splendors of military phraseology appropriate to an approaching election are already dawning upon the dusk of more familiar and pacific discourse in the columns of our cotemporaries. The customary "banners" salute the "breeze;" the customary "rallying-cries" alarm the air, and the customary resolve to "do or die" glows in the bosom of the brave who are preparing to meet their foemen "vote to vote" on the fatal 3d of November.

Quiet citizens who stand by and mark this cheap magnificence of vernacular heroics find it somewhat difficult, as we have already observed, to discern any special inducement offered by one party over its antagonists as a provocation to "suit and service" from those lieges of the Empire State whose simpler souls are bent only on attending to their own affairs as righteously as they can, and on enforcing upon the ministers of public order and of public justice a similar devotion to business in a similar spirit of unobtrusive integrity.

The great National issue between the principles of Free Labor and of Slavery in the policy of the Republic, is felt to be essentially foreign to the impending conflict. Neither party, therefore, can succeed in forcing its antagonists to make battle upon that issue. Such questions of purely State policy as may be discussed in the canvass will involve no radical antagonisms of principle, and the fierce debate of the coming "triangular duel" between the "Democrats," the "*Black Republicans,*" *and the* "*Americans,*" will virtually turn upon differences very similar to those which convulsed the operatic world of London a century ago, in regard to the relative merits of "tweedledum and tweedledee."

One vitally important matter, however, has been acknowledged by all the combatants to be at stake in the conflict. The leaders of all alike have at last awakened to a perception of the fact, upon which the Times did something to concentrate public attention nearly a year ago, that the progress of official corruption in this country affords just cause of alarm to all the friends of Republican institutions. We do not find that either the Democrats, the Republicans, or the Americans, go into action now with a cry for the spoils. None of them, of course, distinctly disavow the "good old plan,"

> "That they should take who have the power,
> And they should keep who can;"

and it would be idle indeed to expect that the triumph of either party will be followed by a return of the Saturnian age at Albany, and the installation of a company of Marvells in all the offices of the State. But all with one consent forbear to clamor in advance for the fatness of the Commonwealth—and all with one consent denounce the lobbying and the jobbing the cantharidic application of private avarice as a stimulus to public action, and the shameless abuses of the system of "special legislation," which have caused the name of "office-holder" to stink in the nostrils of all honest men, and which are indeed at work "to sap the foundations of our public order."

The hope and the purpose of a serious reform in this direction do indeed offer to every patriotic citizen a solid and substantial reason for taking so much part in the coming elections as may be necessary to satisfy him of the character and capacity of the various candidates who invite his help towards the salvation of the country. In what quarter we may catch an honest man is a very secondary matter. There is no more reason why the people of New-York should trouble themselves about the political notions of a State Engineer or an Attorney-General than there is for an inquiry into the theological views of a paying-teller, or a book-keeper, by the Directors of a Bank or the Stockholders of an Insurance Company. The machinery of party may be necessary in order to bring the people to the polls, and to keep up a lively antecedent discussion of the merits of men and measures. But now that the parties themselves have confessedly confined the whole true interest of the conflict to the single point of honest economy in the conduct of State affairs, it will be not the fault only, but the disgrace of the intelligent voters of this State, if they permit the contest of November to result in a mere party triumph.

For the moment, we are favored with a lull in that great conflict of principles which can invest the contests of party with a historical dignity not their own, and identify the ambition of individual partisans with the great interests of the State. If we are true to ourselves, we shall seize this fortunate opportunity of teaching the leaders and the followers of party [illegible] found in those [illegible] they understand and [illegible] expected [illegible] it. For they have waived [illegible] every instance all considerations but those of character in making their nominations of men to fill the important offices of the State. Of a good beginning it depends upon the people themselves to make a good ending. They must show that the instinct of party management has rightly divined the temper of the public mind, and that the time has come for meeting the tide of official corruption and staying its foul waves. Every man of honor, whose private business has brought him into contact with legislatures, State or National, every thoughtful reader of our public journals—every calm and considerate student of our public men and of our public affairs, has but one report to make on this subject. From the North and the South alike—from the East and from the West, the same voice reaches us. To-day it is a Senator from Florida who invokes the purification of Washington City by the avenging floods of the Potomac—to-morrow it is an Attorney-General of Louisiana who confesses the impotence of the law to protect the citizens of the chief city of the South from outrage, organized under the eyes of a venal magistracy, and rapine, emboldened by the countenance of a partisan madness. Now it is New-York which stands aghast at finding the most audacious swindles perpetrated in the full daylight of official information; and now Ohio, which gazes in hopeless amazement after a great officer of the State, decamping with her household gods and the jewels of her treasury. To ask, in an object apathy of simulated concern, "what shall be the end of all these things?" is absurd. We all know perfectly well what the end must be. And if we really think this country worth saving, we all know perfectly well that it is we, ourselves, and not somebody else—certainly not conventions and nominating committees—who must save it.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FAIR.

Glance at the Department of Machinery.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Fair of the American Institute, at the Crystal Palace, has now been open nearly a fortnight, and its attractions have daily increased both in variety and interest. Curious visitors throng the Palace during the day and evening, but especially during the evening, when a large *brass band makes sonorous music under the* rotunda, and the Steam Calliope, which seems to concentrate the essence of ten thousand brass bands, blows off its elastic melodies hissing hot from the boiler. Music by steam is certainly a novelty. But to what uses it can be applied, except to "astonish the natives" and scare away crows, is a question which the gaping crowds that attend the Calliope Concerts, every evening, are yet unable to decide.

The Machinery Department of the Fair naturally attracts much attention; for it is in this Department that the inventive genius of the country is every year more favorably displayed. The various machines are kept running most of the day and evening by power supplied from two horizontal high-pressure engines of different stroke and speed. These engines are stationed at the entrance of the Machine Gallery, and each communicates its power to a separate shaft—an arrangement which gives to the running machines a more steady and efficient power than was supplied last year, when both engines were connected to the same end of a long shaft running the *entire length of the gallery. These motive* engines are handsome and substantial machines. *One is a sixty-horse engine, built* by J. Bunce & Co., of Brooklyn, which runs with *remarkable smoothness, but has not, we* believe, any new peculiarity in its construction. *The other engine is a thirty-horse* machine, built by Hinckly & Egery, of Bangor, Maine, which is furnished with the new governor cut-off and pillar-blocks, designed by Mr. Reynolds, the Engineer of the Institute. These engines are fed by four boilers stationed at the northern extremity of the gallery. One of these is a locomotive-boiler of eighty-horse power, to which is attached a new water-gauge. The other three are ordinary cylinder-boilers, each thirty-six feet long and three feet in diameter, whose united power is about eighty horse. The arrangement of these engines and boilers is a great improvement on the arrangements of last year, and reflects much credit on the managers of the Fair.

A steam-engine exhibited by the Corliss Steam-Engine Company, of Providence, R. I., attracts much attention, not only on account of the elegant style in which it is finished, but on account of the peculiar cut-off attached to it, which gives it an appearance unlike any other steam-machine on exhibition.

A small and compact steam-engine is exhibited by the Newark Machine Company. The peculiarity in this engine is a new governor, patented by F. W. Howe in July last. It is claimed for this governor that it begins to act on the instant that there is the slightest variation in the moving power, and acts without any tendency to oscillation. In this particular it differs from other governors, which do not act until the variation in the moving power is sufficient to vary the circle described by the balls. It is also claimed for this governor that the stop-valve or the engine to which it is applied may be thrown wide open, and the governor will keep the engine at the same uniform speed, whether it is working at its least or its greatest capacity.

A steam engine arranged on a new principle is now being put together at the Fair, and will probably be in running order in the course of next week. The result of its working is looked for with much interest. It is the invention of a gentleman in this City, whose name we did not learn, who has been quietly at work upon it for a number of years, and who now exhibits it to the public for the first time. The peculiarity of the machine is that it will consume, in the steam cylinder, all the gases that are generated in the furnace, and will thus turn to use a large body of heat which in all other engines is entirely lost. In this respect it may be considered to be a fuel-saving and heat-multiplying engine.

A farm engine, as it is called, standing in the northern end of the gallery, is an interesting machine. The boiler and the motive machinery are each mounted on a separate carriage, to be drawn by horses. The steam is communicated to the engine through stout flexible tubes, so that the power of the engine can be used at any distance from the boiler which the length of the tubes will admit. The particular use of the engine is for felling trees, cutting up logs, sawing off stumps, and making a general "clearing" in the backwoods. For this purpose the engine works a saw rapidly and steadily, and at any angle. It would eat up a down-East forest "mighty quick."

The inventive genius of the "Universal Yankee Nation" runs to planing machines. As our fathers were great whittlers, we, improving on their attainments, have become great *shavers*. Last year a new planing machine which could shave a board down to a thinness of one-eighth of an inch, pleased the curiosity of the Fair-goers. No planing machine had ever shaved so close as that before, for Woodworth's machine only shaved down to five-eighths of an inch. But this year brings to the Fair a new shaver, which beats its ancestors "all holler." It is Woodbury's Planing Machine, which planes *both sides and both* edges of a board at one [illegible] and, at the same [illegible] grooves, the edges, if desired. The [illegible] board is pushed in at one end of the machine, passes through, and emerges from the other end fitted for immediate use.

Akin to this is a new Shingle Machine, which makes the pine shingle fly fearfully. [illegible] peculiarity and superiority over other machines is that, whether you saw wide or narrow shingles, the carriage travels just far enough to cut the shingle, and runs back as soon as the shingle is cut. We forget the name of the inventor; but we have an idea [illegible] hails from that land of shingles bordering on the Penobscot River.

C. H. Dennison, of Greene River, Vermont exhibits a "double cylinder rotary-bed planing machine" for iron, which is much more simple and compact than the ordinary planing machines. It was exhibited, for the first time, last year, when it took a gold medal, and there are not many machines of the kind which are better entitled to that distinction this year.

J. A. Kay & Co., of Worcester, Mass., exhibit a wood-planing machine, which has a new and improved feed gear. It is a very nice mechanical arrangement.

The Hadley Falls Company exhibit a variety of their powerful machines for punching, embossing and cutting iron and steel plates. Their embossing press is considered the best yet made. It took a gold medal at the World's Fair in London. All these machines work without friction and with tremendous power, which is applied by the movement of a [illegible] roller working slowly in a toggle joint. We saw the boiler-plate shears divide a sheet of cast-steel, which was one-half of an inch thick, with apparently as much ease as if it were cutting through a slice of cheese.

J. A. Fay & Co., of Keene, N. H., exhibit a power morticing machine, which has many excellent qualities.

Every year brings to the Fair a large variety of pumps; pumps of all shapes, sizes, and pretensions; pumps for the house, for the garden, for the barn, for the factory, for the ship, for anywhere; pumps for hand-power, horse-power, water-power, steam-power, any power; pumps single-acting, double-acting, direct-acting, rotary-acting, perpendicular-acting, horizontal-acting, and acting any way and every way. If necessity is the mother of invention, one cannot help asking what was the necessity that invented all these pumps? We might suppose that the "barque" in which the poet is floating us over the "ocean of life" had sprung aleak, and it is necessary for all hands to turn-to and pump her out. Then, of course, we are all anxious to know which is the best pump. We presume they are all good, but we notice in the multitude two or three that are new. One of these, is Andrews' "anti-friction centrifugal" (a new name) pump. Its peculiarity is, that the water is lifted merely by centrifugal force, and consequently a cubic foot of water is raised by the application of very little power. In this respect this pump takes a front rank among its competitors.

Rubert & Crumer's "chronometer steam pump" deserves attention from the fact that it can be started at any point.

Cary's rotary pump, Holly's rotary pump, and several others are in operation in the machine gallery.

We may expect to see the time when all departments of manual labor will be occupied by machinery. The sewing machine has driven the seamstress to another occupation; the book-folding machine has taken the bread out of the book-folder's hand; and the steam calliope is surely destined to eclipse all the Frezzolini's that the Academy can [illegible] during this generation. Now the cooper, who shaves, and chips, and hammers in his cellar, sees his domain invaded by a wonderful machine that makes a barrel—head, staves, hoops and all—before he can say "Jack Robinson." The patent barrel and cooperage machine, in operation at the Palace, is a novelty and a marvel. It makes hogsheads, barrels, kegs and firkins identically equal, working up the wood more like a metal than a fibrous substance. Each stave is symmetrical and formed with mathematical accuracy, and every two staves are exactly alike. Any fifteen of them, selected at random, form a barrel, clean, smooth, air-tight, water-tight, and flour-tight. The importance of an invention of this kind may be realized when it is known that the various grains raised annually in the United States and Canadas, require for their transportation nearly a hundred millions of barrels and casks—a demand which manual labor cannot supply.

The invention consists of three separate machines, viz: a shaper, jointer and head-cutter. The staves, after being sawed and seasoned, are planed on one side with any ordinary planing machine, reducing them to a uniform thickness. They are then passed through the shaper, which process gives them the proper form.

In the manufacture of casks, the staves are heated for four or five minutes previous to passing through the shaper, which enables them to retain their firmness and required shape; but this is not necessary in the manufacture of ordinary barrels. The staves are then placed in the jointer, where by an ingenious process, they are jointed, chamfered and crozed, and finished in the most perfect manner, ready to be set up at any future time. The head-cutter is very simple in its construction and design; it turns out a perfectly finished head that will fit exactly the square groove in the staves, entirely superceding the necessity of lining hoops. One shaper, four jointers, and one head-cutter, with the labor of eight men and five boys, will turn out staves and heads for five hundred barrels a day. These staves and heads, in transporting, occupy not more than one-eighth the space of a barrel set up, and hence the expense is correspondingly diminished.

Wm. B. Nevins exhibits a machine which will attract the curiosity of housekeepers, as it is a machine for making biscuit. It rolls out and cuts up the dough much faster than the cook ever did it. The Empire power-looms—whose peculiarity is that they run at a higher speed than any other looms—keep up an incessant clatter which interests a crowd of spectators.

Milo Peck, of New-Haven, exhibits an atmospheric force-hammer. The handle of the hammer is a piston-rod playing perpendicularly into an atmospheric cylinder. The blows are struck at various distances above the anvil, and with varying degrees of power and rapidity.

The New-York Metallic Car-Spring Company exhibits a machine for testing the strength and elastic power of metallic springs. A single car-spring in the machine played with freedom under a weight of 6,750 pounds.

There are several other machines on exhibition—some of which are not yet running—which we shall endeavor to make note of at another time; among these is a printing-press (not yet up) on a new principle of [illegible] ing cylinders, of which great things are expected. It will probably be running next week, under the shadow of Hoe's great rotary press, whose gigantic proportions are the first and last objects that catch the eye of the visitor to the machine gallery.

The Relief Fund.—The adjourned meeting of the Committee for the relief of sufferers by the Central America, met at 1 o'clock yesterday, at Room No. [illegible] Insurance Buildings. P. Perit in the chair. The Treasurer reported additional subscriptions since Thursday, of about $[illegible]. Fifty dollars was [illegible] by a gentleman going to Indiana. The total amount subscribed is about $[illegible]. They adjourned to Monday at 1 o'clock P. M.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible] Reorganization [illegible] Bureau of the Revenue Service.—Weekly Statement of the Treasury—Liquor Stores [illegible] and the Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 25.

[illegible] President will return to Washington on Monday.

The Cabinet meets private secretaries to-day.

Secretary Cass continues the doctrine, an expatriated Jew may emigrate to a foreign country and expatriate himself. There is no law to prevent a citizen, in the exercise of this right, from going where he will or naturalize.

The Secretary of the Treasury is preparing a call for the reorganization of the Revenue Service.

The Treasury's weekly statement is important a [illegible]

[illegible] for week ending Sept. 21	$[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	17,181,464		

The following are the deposits in round numbers at the several cities:

New-York	$3,000,000	St. Louis	1,000,000
[illegible]	2,000,000	Mobile	300,000
Philadelphia	270,000	New-Orleans	600,000
Baltimore	300,000	Cincinnati	150,000

G.

[THIRD AND SECOND DISPATCHES WERE ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 25.

The officers of the navy and marine corps, now in this City, between forty and fifty in number, held a meeting this evening, to give an expression of their feelings at the untimely loss of, and to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of their late brother officer, Capt. Ringgold. Commodore Stewart, president and Commanders Rogers and Pope acted as Secretaries.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted, among them the following:

Resolved, That, while we prefer to the widow and daughter our heartfelt condolence, and the assurance of our readiness to maintain in deed the sympathy which we have endeavored to enforce in words, we express the hope that the wives and daughters of all our gallant brothers will cooperate with us in contributing to them that material aid of which they have been bereft in the loss of our gallant brother [illegible]

Resolved, That a monument be erected at the Naval Academy in Annapolis commemorative of the circumstances of his death, not only as due to his memory, but as a mole to emulation of his noble conduct.

A Committee of seven were appointed to carry the resolution into effect.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

Suspension of Specie Payments by the Bank of Pennsylvania—Run on the Philadelphia Banks.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 25.

The Bank of Pennsylvania has suspended specie payments, by a resolution of the Board of Directors. The President says the suspension is caused by the action of the banks against it, and its losses by the recent failures of dry-goods men. He also says it will be only temporary, and that the capital is untouched.

The Girard Bank is giving specie for its notes, but checks will not be honored till 1 o'clock.

There is a heavy run upon the City Bank and all the counters of Banks are besieged with depositors and note holders.

There is much alarm and almost a suspension of business in the city.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 25—1:30 P. M.

The Girard Bank only is paying specie for fives and other larger notes and checks being refused. The Commercial and other Banks are taking the same course, proceeding to resume to-morrow. The excitement is intense. The Pennsylvania Bank has the State funds, and the Girard Bank those of the city.

PHILADELPHIA—10 P. M.

A general conference of the Presidents of all the Banks was held this afternoon, and after carefully canvassing all the circumstances of the pressure and their resources, resolved on a temporary suspension of specie payments on checks, and also on bills exceeding ten dollars, to go into effect to-morrow.

According to the law of 1850 this action will entail the forfeiture of the charters of the Banks incorporated or extended since that time.

There was a heavy run on all the Banks to-day but the Girard, and some others shielded themselves in the above manner.

All reports of total failures of any of our Banks are to be discredited. Brokers and others are highly excited, and circulate monstrous reports. There is no "Manchester Bank" here, the report in a New-York paper to the contrary, notwithstanding.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 25—11 P. M.

It is now understood that the Bank Presidents have unanimously resolved to recommend to the several Boards of Directors a total suspension of specie payments, to take effect to-morrow.

WILMINGTON, Friday, Sept. 25.

The suspension of the Bank of Pennsylvania has caused the refusal of the Girard and other Banks to make specie payments on bills over ten dollars and checks, excited surprise in commercial circles.

Third Judicial District.

AMERICAN NOMINATION FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 25.

The Americans of the Third Judicial District met here in Convention to-day. Hon. G. Newcomb, of Oneida County, was chosen President. After a long and animated session, Henry Hennessy, Democrat, of Onondaga County, was nominated for the long term of the Supreme Court, and Wm. B. Wasson, Republican and present Judge, for the short term.

The Convention adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The State of New-York has, from its political history to the present time, possessed an upright, intelligent and impartial Judiciary, on which the citizens have relied with entire confidence for redress of injuries received and for protection of rights assailed; and whereas, it is vitally necessary to the stability of our constitutional good, of which the Judiciary forms an important element, that it should be free from any undue influence in the discharge of responsible duties; and whereas, efforts have been made recently to establish the principle that Judges shall be held accountable to partisan Conventions for expressing opinions delivered by them in the discharge of their official duties, which efforts, if persisted in, must inevitably result in destroying the integrity of the Judiciary, and subjecting it to the dictation of political parties.

Resolved, That the American Party of the Third Judicial District, represented in Judicial Convention, make nominations with sole reference to the fitness of candidates, without regard to their political sentiments; and that on this basis we invite the honest cooperation of all that are unwilling to see the Bench filled with partisan Judges, and who desire the continuance of an impartial and upright Judiciary.

Election of Directors of the Michigan Southern Railroad.

ADRIAN, Mich., Friday, Sept. 25.

The Michigan Southern Railroad Company's election is now in session. Over eighty thousand votes were cast in the election for Directors; and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected: John B. Harris, Samuel W. Comstock, Clarkson N. Potter and Robert M. Olyphant, of New-York City; George Bliss, of Springfield, Mass.; John C. Wright, late Schenectady; E. F. Burroughs, Ottawa, N. Y.; Nelson Beardsley, of Auburn; John N. Prouty, Geneva, N. Y.; Shannon Gardner, Detroit; Schuyler Colfax, South Bend; Hiram Sibley, Rochester, and William Walcot, of Utica.

Resolutions were passed expressing entire confidence in the new direction. That the Road, by proper management, can be made to pay fair dividends; and that the general office of the Company be removed to some point on the line of the Road.

The Firemen's Celebration at Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Sept. 25.

The firemen parading in the city, together with many from abroad, have had a grand gala day of it in visiting the public institutions, Colt's armory, &c., and being treated and treated. With one or two exceptions the Companies from abroad have left for home, and disgust therefore unusually attended with their visit.

The balloon ascension this afternoon was in all respects successful, and a complete success. Mr. Lowe and a companion, Young, had ascended at 3½ o'clock in the presence of 4000 people. The balloon ascended nearly a mile, and then took a northeasterly direction, and landed one hour afterwards in Bloomfield, seven miles from the city. The highest point attained was two miles.

Convention of Columbus of Railroad Representatives.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 25.

The representatives of railroads west of Susquehanna Bridge, Buffalo and the Ohio River, met at Columbus yesterday, to consider the agreement made recently by the four Eastern main lines to reduce speed, increase fares, dispense with ticket agencies, New-York remnove, and the pinnard system. General WILLIAM R. SEARSON was appointed Chairman, and R. S. FITZ and GEORGE BARNES Secretaries. A Committee of ten was appointed, and they will report to-morrow on the interest of Western connections in reference to the new rules and proposed reforms.

Movements of European Steamers.—LATER EUROPEAN NEWS EXPECTED—PACKETS FOR ENGLAND, &c.

HALIFAX, Friday, Sept. 25.

We learn that the Cunard screw-steamship *Jura* was to leave Cork, on the 18th or 19th inst., for St. Johns, N. F., where she is now due, and where she will embark the 19th instant for England. She may bring over two days' later intelligence from Europe.

The R. M. steamship *Europa* arrived here from Boston at 9½ o'clock last night, and sailed again for Liverpool at 11 P. M. The weather is clear and calm.

The steamship *Antelope* arrived here from Liverpool via St. Johns, N. F., at 7 o'clock this morning.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 25.

The Southern mail, as late as due, is to hand. It brings Galveston dates of the 17th inst.

It had rained for ten days in the vicinity of Galveston, and fears of injury to the cotton were entertained. The receipts of new cotton had been 900 bales.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Wednesday, says that the brig *Rainbow*, of Booth Bay, went ashore on the 22d inst., on a reef near Georgetown, but finally got off and arrived at Georgetown, with loss of anchors, boats and deck load.

Death of Col. Dell, &c.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Sept. 25.

Col. DELL, Collector of Customs, Jacksonville, Fla., died suddenly there on Sunday last, of disease of the heart.

It is reported that a malignant disease is prevailing in Jacksonville, and the people of St. Mary's refuse to allow people to land there. The people of Jacksonville deny that there is any sickness in their city.

Trial of the Murderer Townsend, in Canada.

TORONTO, Friday, Sept. 25.

The trial of the noted murderer TOWNSEND *alias* McHENRY, commenced at Cayuga, Haldimand County, yesterday. Solicitor-General SMITH conducts the prosecution. A strong case is made against TOWNSEND, and intense interest is manifested in the trial.

The Rock Island Bridge Case.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 25.

The case of the steamer *Effie Afton* *vs.* the Chicago and Rock Island Bridge, which has been on trial for two weeks in the Circuit Court of the United States has terminated. The Jury failed to agree and were discharged last night.

U. S. Sloop-of-war Cyane.

HALIFAX, Friday, Sept. 25.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane* arrived here on Sunday last, and not Her Britannic Majesty's sloop *Cayenne*, as published in the New-York papers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FOR CASH.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
Offer to country and City buyers, at very low prices, the following goods

FOR CASH:
5,000 packages of American and Foreign Dry Goods, which have been purchased on the very best terms in this and other markets, from the manufacturer, and at the recent low auction sales.
1,000 bales brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.
200 cases Canton Flannels—Hamilton, &c.
100 cases Canton Tickings—Hamilton, &c.
400 cases Canton Prints—Merrimac, Cocheco, Pacific, Philip Allen's, &c.
200 cases Ginghams—Glasgow, Clinton, Lancaster, &c.
200 cases Denims.
100 bales Wool Flannels, scarlet, white, yellow, &c.
50,000 Grain Bags—Stark Mills, &c.
An extensive and choice stock of Dress Goods—Merinoes, Alpacas, Shawls, Muslin de Laines, Bombazines, Coburgs, Black and Fancy Silks, &c.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
In addition to the above, buyers will find it to their advantage to examine their superior stocks of White Goods, Bonnet Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, &c., Hosiery and Yankee Notions, all of which shall be sold at prices to correspond with the times.
Orders accompanied with money promptly filled.

THE
AUTUMN HAT.
The attention of gentlemen is particularly invited to our beautiful and very attractive Hat for Autumn.
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 649 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 466 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

STRANGERS REQUIRING GIFTS AND PRESENTS should visit the extensive Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, No. 489 Broadway, as every conceivable variety can be found there. Beautiful Jet Ornaments, Fans, Card-cases, Workboxes and Dressing-cases, together with Toys, Dolls and Games suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

TOMATOES, PEACHES, PEARS, APPLES, &c., for Winter. Now is the time to put them up. If you have never made use of ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS, you will find them all that can be desired for the purpose. For sale by E. F. TORREY, Agent for the manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

SUGAR IS HIGH! THEREFORE USE SPRATT'S "Patent Cane," and preserve fruits without sugar, fresh the year around. Depôt No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors.

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—Dr. HARTLEY generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear at his office, No. 309 Broadway, New-York, without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled artists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands. Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness, neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude. Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist. Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The following testimonials are submitted with confidence. They will show at least in what estimation his professional qualifications are held by some of the most distinguished medical men of the country:

TESTIMONIALS.

I have had the pleasure to meet Dr. HARTLEY in practice, and have been led to form a favorable opinion of his character, both in profession and as a gentleman.
W. H. PARKER, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

From my intercourse with Dr. HARTLEY, I have found his deportment to be correct and gentlemanly.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

References of career.
Mr. Goodwin, 16th-st., near Broadway.
Mr. William Silvey, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.
Mr. H. P. Henshaw, Counselor-at-Law, No. 12 City Hall-place, New-York.
Dr. Bell, Dentist, Auburn, N. Y.
Mr. Seth Paine, Editor, Chicago.
Mr. James R. Burtis, Gas Works, Chicago.
Mrs. Hawley, and Mr. Fred. Dean, Springfield, Illinois.
Mr. R. V. Hutchinson, Jacksonville, Illinois.
Miss Sarah Sprague, Nantucket.
Miss Elizabeth D. Howard, Fairhaven, Mass.
Miss Harriet, Pleasant Valley, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Terms: For cure, $20. In compliance with the request of a large number of correspondents in the countries where the distance will not admit of a visit to New-York, Dr. H. will forward a package by Express, containing all the necessary medicines, applications, &c., with ample instructions for their use, on receipt of $10, and the balance when cured. Agent wanted in every one month only.

CENTRAL PALACE RESTAURANT AND SALOONS.

Visitors are respectfully informed that the Central Palace Restaurant, Saloons, Oyster Cellars, &c., in the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, have been thoroughly renovated, and the Proprietors have made arrangements with the celebrated Chef, Mons. Rousset, late of the Astor House, and to accommodate the public with the choicest viands, at the moderate rates of the Central Palace Restaurant.
HOGEBOOM & BAKER, of HECKER & BROTHERS' Cele. Mills, Proprietors of the Celebrated HECKER'S FARINA JELLY FRESH DAILY.

PEACHES, PLUMS, TOMATOES, &c., FRESH THE Year around, may be had by using Spratt's Patent Cans. Depôt No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors.

SELLING OFF NEW GOODS!!!
At a much Astonishing Sacrifice!!
Regular Velvet Carpets 8s.
All Wool Ingrains, 3s. 6d. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 80 Bowery.

GENIN HAS ISSUED HIS 56 FALL STYLE SILK hat, which for beauty of pattern, excellence of work, and finished superiority of materials, stamps it as the leading hat of the season.
GENIN,
No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public very best appreciate merit, continue to their patrons that the more warehouses were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on the second story of No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warerooms room with the present extensive salesroom, will enable them to show a larger stock of fire and burglar proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be paid to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves. They also continue to manufacture safes of all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crystler's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LAURENS BOGERT, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and laid on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly that it could not be closed. I was obliged to cut the doors. But I am happy to say to you that the contents of the safe were preserved to my perfect satisfaction.

FALL, 1857.
WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS THAT OUR complete stock of NEW STYLES of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
Is now ready and for sale, comprising every desirable design of FABRIC AND FASHION for the present and approaching season. OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with our LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c., to which we ask special attention. EARLY SELECTIONS will, of course, procure the CHOICEST THINGS.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 253, 255 and 257 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $20 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 446 Broadway. These are the only machines really suited for families, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The medal has just been obtained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 446 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, use that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $200 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

WIGS, HAIR DYE, WIGS.—CRISTADORO, NO. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hair Dye in the world.
His new style of Raphyr Scalps best all for their natural appearance, lightness and adaptability to the head. The Dye applied in private. Copy the address.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN many respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

THE ONLY CERTAIN CURE FOR CATARRH.—Sent post-paid, same as a letter, by return mail, to any address in the United States. DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. One box for 31 cents; four boxes for $1, by J. DURNO, Sole Proprietor, No. 83 State-st., Albany.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NOS. 4 AND 6 EAST 29th-st., near 6th-av., should be attended by all young men of sedentary habits. Classes meet Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5½ o'clock P. M.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY STOCK for sale cheap.
ALBERT H. MOULTON,
No. 4 Exchange-st.

MARRIED.

HOWE—HAUGHWOUT.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Sept. 24, by Rev. Dr. Adams, FRANK E. HOWE, of Boston, to SARAH, only daughter of E. V. Haughwout, of this City.

GAWTRY—WALKER.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 24, by Rev. Dr. DeWitt, WILLIAM M. GAWTRY and Miss ANNE E. WALKER, daughter of Isaac Walker, Esq., all of this City.

MULHAIR—RIELLY.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday, Sept. 24, at the Church of Saint Peters and Saint Paul, by the pastor, Rev. Father Malone, Mr. THOMAS MULHAIR to Miss MARGARET E., second daughter of Thomas Rielly, Esq., all of the above City.

DIED.

SCOTT.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Sept. 24, LYDIA C., wife of John M. Scott.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Calvary Church, (Rev. Dr. Hawk's,) without further invitation.

FURMAN.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 25, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Job Furman, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 72 Bleecker-st., on next (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 25, of consumption, WILLIAM ROBINSON, aged 27 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family, and the members of Engine Company No. 30, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 97 Charlton-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BAKER.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 25, JANE M., wife of John A. Baker, and daughter of the late Richard I. Seaman, of North Hempstead, L. I.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 224 West 15th-st., on Sunday, 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

PREBLE.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 25, CLARA ISABELLE, youngest daughter of J. G. and L. M. Preble, aged 1 year, 7 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her parents, No. 96 West 43d-st., on Sunday, Sept. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—On Friday, Sept. 25, ESTER E., wife of D. B. Johnson.

Funeral will take place this day at 3 P. M., from East Warren-st., 4th door from Bond towards Nevins. All friends of the family are invited to attend.

CARLISLE.—On Thursday, Sept. 24, JOHN F. CARLISLE, only son of Jas. F. and Lucy Helen Carlisle, aged 1 year and 14 days.

OLIVER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 25, RICHARD F., youngest son of Richard and Maria L. Oliver.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 252 Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PARKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 24, ELIZA C., wife of Alfred Large.

The friends of the family and those of her brothers, Peter and M. C. Edey, also of her brother-in-law, Wm. Lettimer, are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Sept. 27, at 3 P. M., from Christ Church, South Brooklyn, without further notice.

MEEKER.—At Williamsburg, on Friday, Sept. 25, CLARENCE E., infant son of David E. and Jane H. Meeker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2½ o'clock, on Sunday, Sept. 27, from the residence of his parents, No. 136 South 9th-st.

PHELANY.—At Williamsburg, on Friday morning, Sept. 25, Mrs. MARY PHELANY, after a lingering illness.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her mother, No. 205 South 6th-st., Williamsburg, at 2 o'clock, Sunday, without further notice.

BETHGATE.—At Fordham, on Thursday, Sept. 24, ELIZA, eldest daughter of James Bethgate.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, Chas. W. Bethgate, and her brother-in-law, H. B. Raymond, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, without further notice.

DELANO.—Near Newburg, on Thursday, Sept. 24, at the residence of his brother, Warren Delano, Jr., FREDERIC A. DELANO, of this City, second son of Warren Delano, of Fair Haven, Massachusetts.

BROWN.—At Westfield, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 25, THOS. MONTGOMERY BROWN, only son of Thomas and Margaret Jane Brown.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 101 Attorney-st., also the members of the Attorney-st. Methodist Protestant Church, and the members of the Willett-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Union Cemetery.

HOWES.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Friday morning, Sept. 25, JULIA WILLIS, only child of Henry R. and Susan F. Howes, aged 2 years and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 128 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

SHIPP.—At Westport, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 21, EZEKIAL SHIPP, in the 76th year of his age.

TOMATOES, GREEN CORN, PEACHES, or any other fruit or vegetable may be preserved without sugar, by using SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.
WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman.
N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City free of expense.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe per United States steamer *BALTIC*, will close at the Office on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 12½ o'clock, P. M.
MARY V. SOWLER, Postmaster.

THE NEW-YORK MAGAZINE AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.

The first number of the combined issue of EMERSON'S MAGAZINE and PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, which is now ready for October, contains forty-four splendid original Engravings, from designs by the five leading American artists—Dallas, Hoppin, Howard, Chapin, and Wallin. Take your wife and family to see it. Price 25 cents. For sale by all Newsdealers.

THE VESTMAKER'S APPRENTICE;
OR
THE VAMPYRES OF SOCIETY.
BY FRANCIS S. SMITH,
Author of "Evelena Wilson," "The Footsteps," &c.

"ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE."
The Sunbeam that disappearing behind the Hebrides Hills at the close of a sweltering day in August, A sigh of relief seemed to ascend to Heaven from a half million of weary souls as the Day God rolled his dusty chariot Westward, and twilight, with her soothing, revivifying Influence, approached to act the part of Nature's great nurse in fanning the fevered brows of heat-prostrated and overworked children.

The great City lay reeking in its filth. Pestiferous exhalations went up from stagnant gutters, putrefactive cesspools and decomposed garbage-scows, tainting the air and poisoning the lungs of those who were paying—and dearly, too—for the removal of such nuisances.

Vehicles of every description were rolling along the paved streets. Omnibuses loaded down with passengers, the miserable animals dragging which seemed fit to tumble down and die at every, fortuning stride—carts, with worst drivers sitting near the shafts thereof, and swinging their legs carelessly as they drove their jaded animals steadily homeward—hacks, driving to and from the various steamboat landings, &c., &c.

Crowds of pedestrians thronged the sidewalks of the principal thoroughfares, each pushing, jostling and forcing his neighbor. Laborers with their sinewy frames and stalwart mechanics, with their sleevy vests and dirt-begrimed faces; sailors, merchants, rag-pickers and negroes; working-girls, richly-dressed ladies; aged, wrinkled apple-women, painted courtesans and beggars; little, ragged, dirty children, crime-stained in their babyhood; and old, gray-haired men and women tottering on the verge of the grave. Vice and virtue, poverty and splendor, joy and grief, industry and idleness, strength and weakness, health and disease, youth and old age, all mixed up in one heterogeneous crowd—surging and swaying hither and thither—waves on the mighty ocean of humanity.

Hurrying swiftly through the motley crowd, and walking along Broadway in the direction of the Battery, was a young girl, over whose head some eighteen summers might have passed. A single glance was sufficient to show that she was exquisitely lovely; but her beauty was of that rare stamp which, from its very perfectness, cannot well be described. Like every other grand work of nature, it discovered some new attraction the longer it was contemplated, till the gazer turned away from a very surfeit of admiration. This at least was the style of beauty her countenance exhibited while at rest; but now she was evidently laboring under some terrible mental agony. Her large dark eyes flashed with the fire of insanity; the muscles around her beautifully-formed mouth twitched nervously; her teeth were firm set; the blue veins upon her gracefully-curved neck stood out fearfully distinct upon the soft white surface; and her voluptuous bosom was wildly agitated. Her habiliments bespoke the modest working girl. She was dressed in excellent taste, though not richly, and it was plain to be seen even through the deep misery which distorted her features that studied sin entered not into her composition. Virtue and enthroned upon her pure, broad forehead, and chastity claimed a dwelling-place in every lineament of her angelic countenance.

On, on she went, turning neither to the right nor to the left, but speeding forward as though fate hung on her footsteps. Once, indeed, while passing Trinity Churchyard, she paused for an instant, and cast a longing look at the tombstones, as though she envied the peaceful dwellers beneath them, but almost instantly she resumed her way, and did not pause again until she reached the Brooklyn South Ferry.

By this time the sky was overcast, and the low muttering of far-off thunder, the vivid flashes of lightning that at intervals danced athwart the horizon, and the fitful gusts of wind that ever and anon arose, gave unmistakable evidence that one of those sudden and severe showers peculiar to that season of the year was impending.

The girl, however, noticed not the fast-approaching elementary strife. There was a mental storm raging within her bosom which no exterior demonstration could for an instant quell. She heeded not surrounding objects—sight and sound seemed lost to her as she took her seat in the ladies' cabin of the ferry-boat.

The boat was cast loose from the bridge and pushed out into the river. It had about reached the middle of the stream, when a sheet of vivid flame lit up the sky, which was immediately followed by a stunning clap of thunder and the next moment a furious squall of wind rushed over the surface of the water, causing the vessel to careen fearfully, and a few large drops of rain fell upon the deck of the boat.

Although the ladies in the cabin were half dead with apprehension, the girl moved not, till a second thunder-clap, even louder than the first, came crashing overhead, and this seemed to arouse her, for, rising and pacing hurriedly up and down the cabin two or three times, she seemed to be holding converse with herself. At length the floodgates of Heaven were opened, and the rain descended in torrents, while the wind blew a perfect hurricane, and flash after flash of lightning followed each other in rapid succession, lighting up the agitated water around, which, beneath its lurid glare, seemed like a river of boiling ink. Suddenly, as a deafening thunder-clap seemed to split the earth asunder and then went rumbling away in the distance, a youthful and well-dressed, but dissipated-looking young man, entered the cabin from the fore part of the boat. His entrance arrested the girl's attention, and as he advanced their eyes met, when, with a shrill, ear-piercing shriek, she rushed out on the deck, and, before a hand could be put forth to stay her, she threw her arms aloft and leaped into the maddened waters from the stern of the boat.

Hardly had she struck the water when a young sailor who had witnessed the rash act, without a moment's hesitation plunged after her, and instantly all on board was confusion. Word was directly passed to the pilot, who checked the steamer's headway, and they were about making preparations to rescue the girl. When the excited passengers perceived a small row-boat containing two men, one sitting in the stern, and the other rowing, approaching from the direction of Governor's Island.

These parties proved to be a young Southerner, who was on a visit to some friends in the City, and who was just returning from a trip to Governor's Island, whither he had been to spend an hour with an old acquaintance, an officer in the army, and a Whitehall boatman, whom he had engaged to take him to and from the City.

"Pull," cried the Southerner, excitedly, "pull for your life!" and the classic oar-blades bent like a bow as the light-craft jumped through the water with each vigorous stroke—"Easy, now, easy!" he continued, as they neared the scene of danger," or you will go beyond them! One stroke more! So! Now back water!" And as he finished speaking, the boat shot up along side of the drowning couple, and the next moment they were pulled in, the sailor panting with exhaustion, and the girl totally insensible.

A cheer broke from the passengers on the steamboat, as they witnessed the act, and the pilot started on his way again, while the boatman, directed by the Southerner, pulled to the nearest point, and they effected a landing a short distance below the ferry on the Brooklyn side.

A look of recognition stole over the features of the Southerner, and a cry of surprise burst from his lips, as he raised the inanimate form of the girl in his arms, and gazed into her face. "Quick, my man!" he cried, as he stepped ashore with his burden, "quick! call a carriage, and you shall be well paid for your trouble!"

The boatman flew to obey him, and in a few moments the carriage was at hand, the girl was lifted in, the sailor followed, and lastly, seating himself, the Southerner exclaimed, "Now, driver! quick! to the nearest doctor's office!"

That night fathers related to horror-stricken families the particulars of the fearful drowning scene which they had witnessed, and as innocent, guileless daughters listened, with bated breath, to the fearful recital, eagerly bending forward to catch every word of the narration, which shocked even while it fascinated them, they shuddered as they involuntarily asked the question:

"What could have induced her to do it? Perhaps it was inconsolable grief at the loss of some dear friend—or perhaps she was far, far away from home, among strangers, and without the means to buy a crust to keep herself from starving—or perhaps she was the victim of some terrible wrong," and a thousand other like surmises.

They (the narrators) could not tell—they only knew what they had witnessed, they could not say what had led to it.

And so the story was forgotten in an hour, and would have passed away forever from the memories of those who listened to it, had they not met with a paragraph concerning it in the next morning's paper. A brief paragraph, merely stating that an unknown girl had jumped from a ferry-boat, and that a young sailor immediately leaped after her. It was an every-day occurrence, and the reporters had not bothered themselves to look after further particulars.

What, then, drove this young creature through whose blue veins the life-blood flowed warm and free—who was full of health, and youth and loveliness—what drove her to this act of desperation? What led her to seek an early home in the cold arms of death rather than to assume her share the burden of this life?

We shall see.

The continuation of this startling story will appear in the NEW-YORK DISPATCH for that week-ending which goes to the press early enough to be received in the country, and a few days after publication, which is now ready for October. It will be read with interest by all Magazine readers.

EXTRA SUNS! EXTRA SUNS!
GRATIS! GRATIS! GRATIS!
CONTAINING THE FIRST CHAPTERS OF MRS. HOLMES' GREAT DOMESTIC STORY,
'LENA RIVERS;
WHICH HAS CREATED A GREAT SENSATION AMONG ALL CLASSES OF SOCIETY, COMPLETELY EXHAUSTING THE SUPPLY OF BACK NUMBERS.
THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN DISAPPOINTED IN GETTING THE FIRST PART CAN NOW OBTAIN THE SAME WITHOUT CHARGE BY APPLYING AT THE SUN OFFICE.
NEWSDEALERS SUPPLIED.

GRAND EXPOSITION
OF MANUFACTURED FURS,
LADIES' FURS, CHILDREN'S FURS, GENTS' FURS,
CHOICEST SELECTED FURS, SLEIGH ROBES,
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED,
BY J. H. HARLEY,
No. 34 John-st., and No. 28 Maiden-lane.

TEAS CHEAP FOR CASH.
We offer for sale, at 15 to 20 per cent. under July prices, a good assortment of Green and Black Teas, or on usual time for approved paper.
JAMES CASSIDY & Co., No. 158 Front-st.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 10, 1857. Salesrooms, Nos. 732 and 734 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 50 Ann-st., New-York.

ANALYSIS OF POISONS.—DR. DORENUS would respectfully call the attention of members of the Medical or Legal Profession, students of Medicine, Law or Pharmacy, to the course of practical instruction in Toxicological Chemistry, to commence in the New-York Medical College on Monday next at 4 P. M. The Laboratory will be open each morning and afternoon for the ensuing three weeks. The course will consist of instruction in the analysis of poisons—tonics on the poisonous gases and oral communication.
Fee to Matriculants of the College $5
Fee to non-Matriculants $10

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.—EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—The preliminary course of lectures will be continued each morning of next week, from 11 till 1 o'clock.
Lectures will be delivered by Professors Green, Parker, Carpenter, Cox and Dorenus, and by Drs. Cozzens and Beale.
The course in Analytical Chemistry will commence on Monday, at 4 P. M. The Laboratory will be open each morning from 9 till 11 o'clock A. M., and from 4 till 5 o'clock P. M.
R. OGDEN DORENUS, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

VALENTINE de BUTTLER'S ALUM PATENT Safes and Patent Locks, warranted free from Alum. Also, the celebrated Rotary Lock, for Office, Store, Dwelling-house, Jail, Vault, Safe and Lock Combination. Warerooms, No. 50 Ann-st., near

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SUNDAY ORATORIO.
[illegible] DE LA GRANGE [illegible] on SUNDAY, Oct. 4. [illegible] respectfully announce that they are [illegible] PREPARATIONS FOR A GRAND ORATORIO NIGHT, [illegible] SUNDAY, Oct. 4, when Rossini's highly celebrated [illegible] STABAT MATER, [illegible] on a scale of unequaled splendor and [illegible]. An immense Chorus and Orchestra of sixty [illegible] the whole force of the CELEBRATED ARTISTS engaged at the Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
NOTICE.
[illegible]

MLLE. FREZZOLINI'S
[illegible] APPEARANCE IN THE CONCERT ROOM.
[illegible] of the Opera respectfully announce that MLLE. FREZZOLINI [illegible] in a Grand Concert, of which due notice will [illegible] enjoyed by Mlle. FREZZOLINI, as [illegible] star of the soirees given by the Emperor of the [illegible] the far-famed Concerts of the Conservatoire in [illegible] the Directors in believing that this [illegible] with approbation.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
SECOND CONCERT
OF
MISS JULIANA MAY,
TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, Sept. 29, 1857.
Assisted by many
ARTISTS OF ACKNOWLEDGED TALENT.
[illegible] American artist, on [illegible] concert, on Tuesday evening [illegible] to remove received opinions that none [illegible] will be appreciated by our concert [illegible] one dollar each, will commence on [illegible] morning next, at the usual places, where seats [illegible] secured without extra charge, and at the Hall on the evening of the Concert. [illegible] at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1857.
Grand Gala Night for the
BENEFIT OF MR. W. CORBYN.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS, and DOUBLE COMPANY.
[illegible] TERESA ROLLA.
Mrs. C. HOWARD,
THE SCOTTISH NIGHTINGALE,
Mrs. JOHNSTON,
Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON,
Mr. C. WALCOT,
And a host of talent who have kindly volunteered their services.
PERFECTION.
MUSICAL OLIO,
ACALISTA,
PONGO.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
JULIANA MAY'S
SECOND CONCERT;
Tuesday, Sept. 29.
The sale of tickets (one dollar each) will commence THIS MORNING; and seats secured WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE at the music stores of HALL & SONS, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Broadway, and at the office of NIBLO'S GARDEN, commencing at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene..........Sole Lessee and Directress.
Brilliant success of the Comedy Star Company.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1857,
will be performed the charming comedietta of
DELICATE GROUND.
[illegible]..........Mr. Geo. Jordan
[illegible] de Gautier..........Mr. G. W. Stoddart
Pauline..........Miss Laura Keene
Musical Selections by the Orchestra, under direction of Mr. Thomas Baker.
After which (second time) the beautiful domestic drama,
EUSTACHE.
Principal characters by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Jefferson, [illegible], Peters, Misses Thompson, Wells, Annie Taylor, &c.
Will be produced, on Monday evening next, a new burlesque, by [illegible], Esq., entitled THE LIGHT GUARD OF SIAM, embracing the entire comic talent of the company, with a host of auxiliary aid and new costumes, scenery, &c. Also, on the same evening, an entirely new farce, by C. H. Walcot, Esq., entitled
NOTHING TO NURSE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall..........Lessee
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Mr. F. S. Conway..........Stage Manager
SECOND WEEK
of the distinguished comedian,
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS,
who will appear in the brilliant Comedy by Sarcesey [illegible], entitled THE GAME OF SPECULATION, in which Mr. C. Mathews will sustain his original character of Mr. Affable Hawk.
Mr. Mathews will also appear as Plumper, (his original character,) in the laughable farce of COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1857,
THE GAME OF SPECULATION.
Affable Hawk, (his original character)...Mr. C. Mathews
After which the laughable farce of
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
Plumper, (his original character)...Mr. Charles Mathews
To conclude with a new Irish Farce, written by Mr. J. [illegible], entitled
MESMERISM, OR IRISH SYMPATHY.
[illegible]..........Mr. J. Sloan

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MISS MATILDA HERON
will appear to-night, for the first time on any stage, in a grand tragic play, altered and arranged expressly to enable her to realize Beaumont and Fletcher's noble poetic creation of Evadne, not surpassed in grandeur by the Lady Macbeth of their contemporary Shakspeare.
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,) Sept. 26, 1857,
THE MAID'S TRAGEDY.
[illegible]..........Miss Matilda Heron
[illegible]..........Mr. H. Loraine
To conclude with
MY FRIEND FROM LEATHERHEAD.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
SATURDAY—A glorious quantity of fun.
Mr. BURTON in four comic characters.
The mirth-inspiring MUMMY.
THE STAGE STRUCK STROLLER.
THE LAWYER'S CLERK.
And the immortal MAD. VANDERPANTS, THE MILLINER.
Miss Susan Denin as the Printer's Apprentice.
Mr. Mark Smith and Mrs. Hughes as the Milliner's Apprentices.
Mr. Setchell in three parts.
[illegible] the pieces—THE PRINTER'S DEVIL, THE THOUSAND MILLINERS and THE MUMMY.

AQUA VIVARIA.
THE WONDERS
OF THE
OCEAN
BROUGHT
Into the Parlor.
Crystal Tanks filled with OCEAN WATER, (which requires no changing,) growing SEA PLANTS and living MARINE ANIMALS, on exhibition and for sale by BARMORE & PERCE, No. 635 Broadway, second floor, front room.

BOWERY THEATRE.
[illegible] Proprietor..........Mr. E. Eddy
[illegible]..........25 cents
[illegible]..........12 cents
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 26,
[illegible] the first time this season,
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
After which
SCOURGE OF THE OCEAN.
JACK SHEPPARD.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
[illegible] Proprietor and Manager..........A. H. Purdy.
[illegible]

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
[illegible]
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
[illegible] TUESDAY [illegible] EVENINGS [illegible] GRAND CONCERT.
[illegible] PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE
[illegible]
THE STEAM CALLIOPE
[illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—AQUARIA, or OCEAN and RIVER GARDENS! The most [illegible] and beautiful combination of Art and Nature ever witnessed. THE FISH ARE FED AT 11 A. M. every day, presenting one of the most interesting and entertaining spectacles the human eye and mind can dwell upon. AFTERNOON and at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE will appear in her curious Musical Monologue, sustaining 12 different characters, and singing 16 different songs. After which [illegible] CHROMIC FIREWORKS and CHROMATROPES; to conclude with the PHYSIOSCOPE, illuminated by the Drummond Light! Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

FASHION COURSE.—IN ORDER THAT THOSE in moderate circumstances may have an opportunity of seeing the Great Four-Mile Race, between *Nicholas*, *Charleston* and *Ecliptic*, at a moderate expense, the proprietor has adopted the following scale of prices for Admission to the Course and Stands:
Quarterstretch badge for the day..........$3
Admission to field and public stands..........1
Gentleman's badge for Ladies' stand..........3
Race to commence at 2½ o'clock.
The Members' stand has been set apart for the exclusive use and company of ladies and their attendants, and no charge will be made for ladies; and a handsome Saloon has been fitted up for their special accommodation, where refreshments of all kinds, and of the best quality, can be obtained.
BILLY FREDERICK will be on hand in the Quarterstretch Stand, with fish chowder, oyster stews, oyster on the half shell, and all sorts of accompaniments; and visitors to the Course may rely on everything being in perfect keeping with the occasion. An efficient police is engaged, and the most perfect order will be kept.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our immense establishment is filled with the choicest styles that can be produced in the above goods.
INDIA, FRENCH AND VIENNA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
of the newest designs received by every steamer.
Exclusive styles of
NEGLIGE, DRESS, AND EVENING CLOAKS,
in full assortment. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

BRODIE'S
GRAND OPENING
OF
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
ON
TUESDAY, SEPT. 29,
AT
NO. 300 CANAL-ST., LATE NO. 51.

RICH FRENCH FLOWERS,
Ostrich and Marabout Feathers,
Chenille and Velvet Bonnet Materials, &c.,
(At wholesale only, for cash,)
Are offered by HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 Broadway,
corner of Pearl-st.

NOTICE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 BROADWAY,
Announce their intention to REMOVE to their new store (now erecting) on or about the 1st of January, and have determined upon selling their
IMMENSE STOCK OF
SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES,
PAPER HANGINGS, &c.,
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.
In offering this INDUCEMENT, their stock will be found replete with every article in their line.
FAMILIES FURNISHING, OR IN WANT OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAINS,
MATERIALS FOR FURNITURE,
WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.
Are invited to avail themselves of an offer that may never occur again.
N. B.—S. & H. being PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS, purchasers can have their Curtains, &c., made up in the BEST STYLE, and after the NEWEST FRENCH DESIGNS, received by every steamer from their HOUSE IN PARIS.
WINDOW SHADES
MADE TO ANY DESIGN OR PATTERN.
Wholesale buyers will have an advantage in examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

CLOSING OUT SALE
Of a Bankrupt Stock of
DRY GOODS.
That rich and varied Stock of Dry Goods recently belonging to the late firm of
LANE & PORTER,
owing to the urgent necessity for an immediate closing of the business, is now being offered at prices that
DEFY COMPETITION.
Purchasers should examine this stock, and profit by the
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
to which the goods have been reduced in order to effect an immediate clearance. The assortment of
SILKS,
consisting of Robes, Plain Black and Colored Stripes, Plaids, Bayadere and Brocade Silks by the yard is reduced to
THIRTY PER CENT.
below the original retail prices. A similar reduction has been made upon the magnificent stock of
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
N. B.—Goods sent to any part of the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Hoboken and Jersey City.
No. 317 Canal, near Mercer-st.

GREAT SHAWL SALE THE PRESENT WEEK.
In consequence of the severe pressure in the money market, the subscriber has purchased for cash, and will offer at retail the following extraordinary bargains:
1,000 new style
Broché Bordered Shawls,
at three-and-a-half dollars.
1,500 very superior
Gold-Bordered Shawls,
at four-and-a-half dollars.
800 very beautiful
new style for present Fall
at eight dollars.
1,200 elegant Shepherd's plaid,
rich colored Stella Border,
entirely new,
at nine dollars.
Together with a multitudinous array of rich Stella, Turnover, Broché and Cashmere Shawls of the very latest importation, all at equally moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

THE GREAT INVENTION—CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
Manufactured only at Matteawan, N. Y., by the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, AND SOLD AT ITS DEPOT, No. 22 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK.
Overcoats of great variety and latest styles, Pea-Jackets, Pants, Vests, Leggins, Moccasins, Mittens, &c., &c.
These fabrics are woven in the wool, without any seam, will always retain their shape, and in point of strength, warmth, durability, cheapness and all other desirable qualities, are unquestionably superior to any and all other styles of clothing, as all who test them must admit. Dealers in Clothing are invited to call and examine.

Æquum locum, nemo procul lapso pede.
JAMES A. HEARN
Has opened
A large assortment of
CLOAKS.
The various styles possess
Novelty, beauty and simplicity.
Are made of the
Best materials, in the best manner.
Customers will receive the best attention.
No. 775 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
AND
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard.
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES,
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' FALL BONNETS.
EXCLUSIVE STYLES,
Imported and manufactured solely for
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
Together with every variety of head-dresses appropriate to the season, for ladies, misses and children, are now attracting the fashionable world to that popular establishment.

CARPETING
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 361 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c.,
of their own manufacture, at very low prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS
For City retail trade,
Will be exhibited this week,
Both imported
And of the subscriber's own manufacture;
Embroidered Velvet Cloaks,
Plain Velvet Cloaks,
Beaver Cloth Cloaks,
Opera Cloaks, &c., &c., &c.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BAYADERE SILKS.
Bayadere silk robes; robes a quille and numberless other dress silks at extraordinary low prices, from recent auction sales. L. BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
Nos. 305 (old No. 80) Canal-st. and 47 Howard-st.

RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.,
L. BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just bought an immense stock of ribbons at less than cost; and they can also offer a very choice assortment of embroideries, laces, &c. &c.
Nos. 305 (old No. 80) Canal-st. and 47 Howard-st.

INDIA MUSLINS AND DRESSES, INDIA Silks, India Satins, India Fans, India Pineapple Evening Dresses, Manila Pineapple Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Collars, Sleeves, &c.; Canton Goods, Lacquer ware, and the greatest variety of curiosities from the East Indies, wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

1,000 FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, 21 [illegible]

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—[illegible] HOUSES, [illegible] finished built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, [illegible]. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, icehouse, &c. on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 117 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. HOLMES, near the premises.

FOR SALE.—[illegible] FINE HOUSES and locations with improvements, $2,500, $3,000, $3,500, &c., nice cottages well located. [illegible] to $2,000 for farms well located and under high state of improvements, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000 to $5,000 for country seats, beautiful locations and scenery unsurpassed, splendidly improved. Also, to let, 4-story, gas, water, &c., 33d-st., $450. Cottage 2-story and basement, cabinets, $240. Apply at No. [illegible] 3d-av. J. E. HATCH.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE.—The superior four-story, high stoop, brown stone house, No. 130 West [illegible], near Broadway. House 24x55 feet; lot half the block. Good First Mortgage Railroad Bonds will be taken in part payment. Keys at No. 122, next door. Inquire of AMORY & BURRUS, No. 24 Pearl-st. Price $16,000.

SMALL GENTEEL HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Ten small-sized houses and lots, in the upper part of the City, to sell cheap, price from $3,000 to $5,500; good frame house and lot in Brooklyn, price $7,000. Terms liberal. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 22 Nassau-st. Also, a fine country seat to exchange for Western, City or railroad bonds.

FOR SALE.—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY and basement brick house No. 47 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison-avs. Has Croton, bath and gas throughout the house. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. [illegible] Broome-st., only 100 feet from Broadway, an excellent situation for business. The first-class three-story high basement house No. 86 West 25th-st., new and replete with all the modern conveniences. The dwelling part of the three-story brick house No. 150 Grand-st., corner of Mott-st., recently painted and put in complete order. The store and back room No. 153 Grand-st. The two large, well finished stores Nos. 309 and 311 (new) Canal-st. This street is now one of the leading thoroughfares of the City. Also, other houses and property. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 156 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 22 Broadway, extending from Broadway 100 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day, after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA brick front, three stories high, basement, under-cellar, modern improvements. *Immediate possession.* No. 103 19th-st., near 2d-av. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 65 St. Mark's-place, or No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN 4TH-ST., near 2d-av. Also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON MURRAY HILL, A medium price brown-stone front residence, handsomely furnished; to let or for sale cheap.
MILLER MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT house on Murray Hill, at $750; do., in 35th-st., at $500; a furnished house in St. Luke's-place; also 4 elegant cottage houses, with 7, 8, 9 and 10 rooms each, situated on the line of the Brooklyn city cars, at $150, $175, $225 and $250 each; each house has four lots of ground.
CHAS. R. MILLER & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—THE FIRST AND second floors of house No. 12 10th-st., convenient to the 6th-av. railroad and stage route; would let a small family have the use of the kitchen, or let them with or without board to single gentlemen; family private. Good references given and required.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY and attic house (first or second floors) to let, in Brooklyn, in a very desirable neighborhood, 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A small family occupy one-half. For terms, location, &c., address CHARLES, Box No. 2,019 Post-Office.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STORY and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL THREE-story house supplied with Croton water and gas, situated in a respectable neighborhood, between 3d and 5th avs., and 10th and 31st sts.; rent not to exceed $600. Address R. W. T., Times Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

FARM FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID FARM OF about 100 acres, situated in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, for sale cheap, or will be exchanged for unincumbered City property. Apply to MILLER & CUMMINGS, piano-forte manufacturers, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., New-York.

TO DAIRYMEN AND GRAZIERS.—AN EXcellent farm of 300 acres, with large and convenient buildings, 75 miles from New-York, *via* Erie Railroad to Middletown, for sale at the low price of $40 per acre, to close an estate. Terms easy.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 15 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—14½ acres, fine house, fruit and shade trees, 12 miles from City Hall, in the most desirable part of Westchester County; view of Hudson and Harlem Rivers; access by two railroads. J. C. SIDNEY, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Removal of H. F. FARRINGTON'S furniture warerooms, from No. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. to 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
New and beautiful styles of enameled solid oak, and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S wareroom, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Monday the 28th September, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up with proper school furniture the new Primary School building now being erected in Mott-st. in said Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. Each proposal must state the name of two responsible sureties. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals, if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1857.
WALTER ROCHE, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, THOMAS CLARKE, } Committee of Board of School Officers of VIth Ward.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 46 Chatham-st. and No. 57 Bowery. Cases made in every style, silver-plated, brass, rose and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in Exchange. Orders promptly executed.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Superb suites, in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 324 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
Circulars forwarded on application.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enable us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

J. & H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account-books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, [illegible], pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

EVERDELL'S CELEBRATED ENGRAVED Wedding Cards and Wedding Envelopes can be had only at his great card Depot, Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent, on application, to any part of the country. Established 1840.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—WARRANTED TO [illegible] any other leaky roof, and the best Paint in market for all outside work. For sale at the Company's Depot, No. 80 [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SUPERB AND ELEGANT FOUR ROUND cornered seven-octave rosewood piano for sale, finished in great style and splendor by a celebrated firm of the City, with magnificent scallops, legs, splendid lyre, legs carved in rich design; perfect throughout—made for the owner expressly, and warranted for five years from June last. Cost $600; price $325—an absolute bargain. Apply after 9 A. M., at No. 578 6th-av., near 34th-st. N. B.—Has packing-case, and will be made an object if purchased immediately.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC, AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular Waters' Catalogue of Music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand pianos and melodeons, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' Piano and Music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for five years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 422 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in the country.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos very low. Some splendid carved ones. Second-hand Pianos, nearly new, for $200, $175, $150 to $25. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

L. A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. 280 Bowery. Open every evening.

PIANOS.—FIVE BEAUTIFUL AND SUPERIOR-toned new seven-octave pianos—two with carved legs and moldings, made of good material, and warranted in every respect—will be sold low.
DAVID SMITH, No. 15 9th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 Elizabeth-street, New-York, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:
Albany-st., No. 20—Ann-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 54—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 96, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 249—Bowery, No. 112—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 264, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 22, 24½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 136—Cherry-st., No. 149—Coenties-sl., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 116, 142, 184—East Broadway, No. 70—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 260, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 216—East Fourteenth-st., five five-story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 216—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 186—Fifth-st., No. 216—Greenwich-st., Nos. 22, 25, 32, 52, 67, 76, 101, 115, 164, 175—Howard-st., Nos. 32, 41—Horatio-st., No. 229—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 26—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 236—Liberty-st., No. 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 196—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 256, 262, 263—Nassau-st., Nos. 32, 34, 40—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 342, 380, 417—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., No. 36, 37—Pike-st., No. 21—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 26, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 436—Water-st., Nos. 28, 143, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 31, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 170—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 149—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 362—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 163—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 137—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 108—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 305, 307 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 282—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 426, 428, 430, 432—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.
All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.
R. C. HANCE, Register.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL
OF THE
AMERICAN JUVENILE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY,
CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, 1857.
The Committee of Arrangements would give notice that the Festival will be held on a plan similar to that of the one held last May, same place. Therefore those parties desirous of having tables, are requested to apply early, as the Hall can only accommodate 100 tables, and 60 are already engaged. Tables can be had of any of the following Committee: Mrs. P. Meeices, No. 59 East Broadway; Mrs. J. Ruston, No. 168 East 23d-st.; Mrs. Rev. Peter Stryker, No. 34 Dominick-st.; Mrs. S. H. Wales, No. 37 East 21st-st.; Miss Hallock, No. 130 Greene-st., or at the office of the Society, No. 201 3d-av.
Tickets $1, only to be had of the ladies having tables.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDER.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1857.
A public meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1857, in the Greene-st. M. E. Church, to celebrate the 15th Anniversary of the organization of the Order.
Speaking by eminent members of the Order, and good singing may be relied on, and those of the "Original Sixteen" still in connection with the Order, are expected to be present.
A GRAND GATHERING IS ANTICIPATED.
Admission by Tickets (25 cents each) to be had of the members of the Order.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL Committee, Brooklyn, Sept. 25, 1857.—The delegates to the several Assembly District Conventions to nominate delegates to the State Convention which was held on the 23d inst., are requested to meet on SATURDAY EVENING, (26th inst.,) at 8 o'clock, in their respective Assembly Districts, and select two delegates from each Assembly District in the County of Kings, to the Judicial Convention to be held at Newburg on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. By order,
S. ALPHEUS SMITH, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON COUNTY OFFICES will meet on MONDAY, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall, to take into consideration the bills of the several doctors employed during the investigation of the Burdell murder. All parties interested are particularly requested to attend.
MORGAN L. HARRIS, THOMAS W. ADAMS, J. H. VALENTINE, } Committee on County Offices.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—FIFTEENTH ANniversary of the Order will be celebrated on TUESDAY EVENING, 29th inst., in the Greene-st. M. E. Church. Eminent speakers may be expected, and the Choir of the Church will sing upon this occasion. Members of the Order will appear in regalia. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had of the members of the Order.

EAST BROOKLYN ACCUMULATING BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The Shareholders of the above Association are respectfully invited to attend a special meeting on MONDAY EVENING next, Sept. 28, at their rooms in Flushing-av., when business relating to the closing of the Association will be brought before them.
SAMUEL C. BARNES, Secretary.

THE FALL EXHIBITION OF THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at the Athenæum, Atlantic-st., corner of Clinton, commencing Wednesday, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and remaining open 24th and 25th, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admittance, except to members, 25 cents. A full band of music each evening.

OFFICE OF THE DORCHESTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1857.
THE ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION for Trustees of the Dorchester Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 13 Park-place, on THURSDAY, Oct. 11, 1857, at 4 o'clock P. M. E. C. KING, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JEWELRY VERY LOW.—THE SUBSCRIBER, in business in Wall-st. for the past 19 years, is selling all descriptions of gold jewelry at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices.
Ladies' gold, cameo, pearl, carbuncle, mosaic and lava ear-rings, pins and bracelets.
Diamond pins and rings, and ladies' gold guard chains and chatelaine chains.
Gentlemen's gold fob and vest chains, gold guard keys, fob keys and seals.
Gold and stone studs and sleeve buttons, finger rings with stones, seal rings, chased and plain rings, pure gold wedding rings, gold spectacles and eye-glasses, gold and silver thimbles, gold pens, gold pencils, gold lockets for daguerreotypes or hair, gentlemen's breastpins, silver porte-monnaies, fruit knives and napkin rings.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail,
No. 15 Wall-st., second floor.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL.—FROM the mines of the Tuppennouck Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WHITE, No. [illegible], near the Coal Yard, [illegible].
Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 34 William-st.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]
(Formerly BURRASS & [illegible])
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place.
The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is connected with the institution. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. R. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. [illegible] Broadway.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., is now open with every advantage for the education of youth. An able corps of ten experienced teachers is in attendance. Pupils are received at all ages, and no labor is spared to prepare them thoroughly for college or business. Special attention is paid to composition and the modern languages.
Circulars containing full particulars as to terms, discipline, &c., and the names of numerous references of the first respectability, may be obtained at the school. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MR. NEVIUS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Consisting of two departments—Principal and Primary—is now open for the reception of pupils. The situation is unequaled in its advantages for a private school. Mr. N. will receive three or four boys as boarding pupils.
REFERENCES—Gen. James J. Jones, Mr. Edward S. Clark, Mr. George Thomas, Mr. Henry A. Heiser, Mr. John Caswell, Mr. Daniel S. Miller, Mr. Robert Goelet, Mr. William E. Laight, Mr. Amos R. Eno, Mr. John Van Nest, Mr. John S. Gerland, Mr. Ezra Wheeler, who have, or have had sons under his tuition. Also, Wm. C. [illegible], Esq., Colonel Lorenzo Thomas, Dr. Isaac Ferris, Dr. John Maclean, President Princeton College; and Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 416 4th-st., corner of Macdougal—will open its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FANNING, Principals.
Applications may be made at the institution during the day or evening, where circulars can be obtained, as also at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Lockwood, R. Son, Ivison & Phinney, Broadway, and Messrs. Burnton, No. 40 6th-av. Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under influences and amid associations of a highly desirable character.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 33 West 18th-st.—Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the ensuing year on Wednesday, Sept. 16. A class in English and in French Literature, under the instruction of the most competent Professors, will be commenced Oct. 1, and will continue two quarters. Young Ladies who may desire to pursue these studies will be admitted to the Course at $25 per quarter. Applications may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT personally or by letter, at the above address.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., will be reopened on Monday, *Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S*, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 667 Broadway; SERGEE'S, No. 529 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 272 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE L'OUEST, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 2. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 223 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 20 Second-place, Brooklyn, reopened Sept. 16. Mr. DON BERNARD, formerly French professor of University College, N. Y. Madame DON BERNARD, late French teacher at Rutgers' Female Institute. This educational institute is in full success, and no effort will be wanted on the part of the principals to make it hold the highest rank among the best of the country.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 31 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st., of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 42 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 56 Wall-st., and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14.—Messrs. LYON & KARGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., (from which Mr. Swinburne retires,) reopens Nov. 2, on the same plan as long and successfully adopted, of a family boarding school for twenty-five boys; no day pupils. Only a few vacancies remain. For information or circulars, apply to Mr. SWINBURNE, or
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information, address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School will be opened by JOHN GOSMAN, A. M., on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 60 West 33d-st. Pupils prepared for college or business. Instruction thorough and systematic. Circulars and full information at the rooms. References—Rev. Drs. McElroy, Phillips, Knox, Prof. Hackley and others.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drister, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 73 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 9 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 106 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 15. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REV. H. DANA WARD'S INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, No. 36 West 23d-st., commences, Sept. 16, a new systematic and highly approved course of instruction. Programmes at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, RANDOLPH'S, and the Institute.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter, addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Madame BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts., reopened Sept. 15. Circulars with references can be had at the Institute. A private omnibus calls for pupils.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen, at No. 51 East 18th-st., Sept. 8. Mr. T. receives only such a number as he can teach himself in all the usual branches, and to their improvement he gives his whole time and exertions.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, No. 40 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MR. AND MRS. BOLTON'S BOARDING School for Young Ladies, at Tarrytown, N. Y., will be reopened on Thursday, Oct. 1. Circulars can be obtained at Mr. T. N. STANFORD'S bookstore, No. 637 Broadway, or at ROBT. CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. Will parade in the Park on Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, No. 192 Waverley-place, two doors west from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 7.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MRS. REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies has been removed to No. [illegible] West 18th-st., near 5th-av. The Fall term will commence on Thursday, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible] TUITION.
PHILIP ERNST, Professor of Music, and teacher of the [illegible], No. [illegible] West [illegible], between Broadway and [illegible], New-York.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, [illegible] 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. [illegible] supplied to parents. Principals wishing pupils are invited to call. Teachers wishing situations should make early application. Wanted immediately, [illegible] lady to teach music to go South; 2 for this State to teach music and ornamentals; a governess for the City, and a gentleman to teach military tactics. Also, an Episcopal clergyman to go to Canada to teach English and mathematics. SMITH & BOYS, No. 346 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO.—Mr. CHRISTIAN BERGE, teacher at the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, begs leave to inform his pupils and the public in general, that he has time for a few more lessons, to be given either at his residence or at the residence of his pupils.
For further particulars, call or address CHRISTIAN BERGE, No. 41 West 20th-st., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or any evening during the week, after 5 o'clock.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. [illegible] Broadway, acquire manly habits, become quick in figures, [illegible] business. [illegible] learn more in one quarter than in a year at ordinary schools. A new term will commence on Monday. Terms for the full course, from $15 to $25.

BROOKLYN SINGING CLASSES.—MR. B. [illegible]TON'S advanced singing class will reopen on Tuesday evening, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the R. D. Church, Clermont-av., near Myrtle. Members of former classes, and all others interested, are invited to attend.
An elementary class will be formed on Thursday evening, Oct. 1.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—Next session will begin Nov. 5, 1857. For catalogues apply to the office of the Musical World, No. 379 Broadway, or to RIPLEY & [illegible], No. 265 Pearl-st., New-York.
C. G. HAZELTINE, J. A. FOWLER, } Principals.

EVENING SCHOOLS.—TEACHERS CONDUCTing evening schools the coming season are invited to examine the series of copy-books (pen practice) prepared with reference to their wants, and sold by the publisher, W. S. MACLAURIN, No. 346 Broadway. P. S.—Evening classes forming.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LA SALLE'S French day and boarding school, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. French is the language of the school. English branches carefully taught by two Englishmen.

GRAMERCY PARK INSTITUTE, NO. [illegible] Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.)—The Misses BUCKNALL respectfully inform their friends and the public that the eighteenth year of this Institution will commence *on the 16th September.*

MADAME CHAURAND'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 340 4th-st., between [illegible] and Lafayette-place.

MRS. MARTINEZ'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 33 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—AND Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $120 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 120 [illegible].

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857, at No. 776 6th-av., corner of 21st-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 23 West 38th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MISS SPAULDING'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, [illegible], will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 46 East 21st-st.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Term commences Sept. 14. B. A. SMITH.

THE MISS WAYLANDS WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies at No. 269 West 23d-st., on Monday, Sept. 14.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 287 4th-av., one door above 23d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY J. DE LAUNAY, of Paris, No. 596 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, Evening for Gentlemen.

MRS. WHEATON INFORMS HER FRIENDS and the public that her boarding and day School No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS E. R. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. [illegible] East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. E. GREEN WILL reopen their school at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 24 East 23d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. DIETZ RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that her school will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 33 East 29th-st.

REV. S. H. DAVIS' CLASSICAL ENGLISH and French School, Madison-av., corner 30th-st., will reopen Sept. 7. (Residence No. 61 Madison-av.)

MRS. J. E. DAVIS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 67 Madison-av.

MME. F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

PROF. E. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and Commercial School, No. 389 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year. Term opens Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 East 33d-st., first house from 5th-av.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical departments, [illegible]. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Misses will open Tuesday, Sept. 8, No. 16 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will commence First Week in October, or immediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe.
Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of Dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To this neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young ladies of the present generation. They are said to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has so long been restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka Schottisch, and a few other dances, all this would be remedied, and they would at once become graceful women. Surely those things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their school-days, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner, and in such dances, in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk, and every movement, then something would be gained. In order that the true object of this valuable accomplishment may be attained, to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the Menuet de la Cour, and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course is the effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and during his present tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to gain such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. [illegible] West 15th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO, respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 5th of October, and Brooklyn on the 8th of October, at [illegible] P. M.
The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter: Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, [illegible], and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 12. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

THE ART OF DANCING, AT NO. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARRUAUD respectfully announces to his patrons and the public, that his Classes will commence on Thursday, the 23d, and Wednesday, the 14th October. Days—Tuesday and Friday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Monthly Soirees, as usual. By particular request, a practicing Soiree every Saturday evening, at which present and former pupils can subscribe. The Minuet Cotillon and the Lanciers Quadrille, will be introduced. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained as above.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL STOCK SALES AT AUCTION.—In compliance with the request of many parties I beg leave to inform my friends and the public that I am fully prepared to hold

SPECIAL AUCTION SALES
of
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
in addition to my regular semi-weekly sales on
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

[illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange, so that [illegible] advertisements.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer. Office No. 3 Broad-st.

FASHIONABLE FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
EXTENSIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE, [illegible] entire stock of Stilwell & Hazleton, at No. 486 Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, [illegible] o'clock each day, at the above extensive warerooms, the entire stock of elegant rosewood, oak and [illegible]. The stock comprises in part rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, etageres, centre tables, sofas and tete-a-tetes, arm, parlor and fancy chairs, library bookcases, wardrobes, bureaus, armoires, wash-stands, &c. Oak Dining Furniture, viz.: extension tables, buffets, [illegible] chairs in morocco, cane, &c. The whole to be sold without regard to cost, for cash. [illegible] on the morning of sale.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—SPECIAL SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
[illegible] Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Land mortgage [illegible]
[illegible] Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Farm mortgage [illegible] per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] City 7 per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] Central Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.
[illegible] Mutual Insurance Scrip, 1856.
[illegible] Mutual Insurance Scrip, 1855.
[illegible] Mercantile Fire Insurance Co. ... $50 each.
[illegible] Fire Insurance Co. ... $50 each.
[illegible] Fire Insurance Co. ... $50 each.
[illegible] Fire Insurance Co. ... $100 each.
[illegible] City Bank ... $25 each.
[illegible] shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co. ... $100 each.
[illegible] Indemnity Fire Insurance Co. ... $100 each.
[illegible] Continental Fire Insurance Co. ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares Irving Fire Insurance Co. ... $25 each.
20 shares Home Fire Insurance Co. ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co. ... $100 each.
[illegible] Sixth-avenue Railroad ... $100 each.
[illegible] Mechanics' and Traders' Bank ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares American Exchange Bank ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares Hanover Bank ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares Artisans' Bank, (hypothecated) ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares Park Bank ... $100 each.
[illegible] Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I. ... $25 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent this day, and the balance before [illegible] to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. No checks received in payment for securities unless certified. Next regular sale MONDAY, Sept. 28.

Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, in the Merchants' Exchange. Also special sales of the same on any other days when required.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Interest allowed on [illegible] deposits on trust, and dividends collected.

A CARD.—RELIEF TO THE SUFFERERS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—The undersigned will devote the entire commission of his stock sale, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857, to the benefit of the sufferers from the Central America disaster. [illegible] will be pleased to receive orders for that day from those who are charitably inclined. Sympathizing with the community for the sufferings experienced by the passengers of the above ill-fated steamer, he awaits the response of the public. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
For account of whom it may concern.
$1,000 City of Hartford 6 per cent. coupon bonds, due [illegible] (hypothecated.)
$500 New-York City 5 per cent. Water Stock, 1870, (hypothecated.)
[illegible] shares Nassau Bank ... $100 each.
[illegible] Excelsior Fire Ins. Co. ... $50 each.
[illegible] Long Island Fire Ins. Co. ... $50 each.
[illegible] Phenix Fire Ins. Co. ... $50 each.
[illegible] Mercantile Fire Ins. Co. ... $50 each.
[illegible] Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co. ... $20 each.
[illegible] Commercial Ins. Co. ... $50 each.
[illegible] Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co. ... $17 each.
[illegible] Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co. ... $17 each.
[illegible] Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co. ... $100 each.
[illegible] Manhattan Fire Ins. Co. ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares Irving Fire Ins. Co. ... $25 each.
[illegible] shares Hope Fire Ins. Co. ... $50 each.
[illegible] shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co. ... $100 each.
[illegible] Equitable Fire Ins. Co. ... $35 each.
[illegible] Manhattan Fire Ins. Co. ... $50 each.
[illegible]
[illegible] shares Island City Bank ... $25 each.
Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY; also special sales when required. Office No. 26 Wall-st.

R. W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, the entire valuable [illegible] furniture, elegant piano-forte contained in house No. 169 21st-st., west of Fifth-av. This sale embraces a very large variety of superb parlor furniture, worthy of special attention. The sale will be peremptory, every article in the house being for absolute and positive sale, catalogues of which will be at the door on the morning of sale. Contents of the house consist in part of a number of Wilton and tapestry carpets, large pier mantel mirrors, costly 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, beautifully [illegible] with pearl; three full suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in satin, brocade and velvet; two [illegible] rosewood etageres, with plate doors; lady's French secretary, rosewood secretary, bookcase, Voltaire and reception chairs, whatnots, centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops; rich lace curtains, gold [illegible] shades.

Oil-Paintings.—A valuable collection of oil-paintings, all of which are Art Union paintings, by eminent artists, whose [illegible] are guaranteed; also, a large collection of elegant China vases, candelabras, groups and marble figures; solid silver-ware spoons, forks, salvers, dining and tea service, baskets, pitchers, China, ruby and amber, [illegible], with a large variety of rosewood, oak and mahogany chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, armoires, with French plate fronts, [illegible] hair mattresses and bedding, mirrors, clocks, sofas, lounges, [illegible] rockers, with ormolu chandeliers and [illegible] fixtures; oil-cloths, marble hall stand, hall chairs, &c. This sale will take place, rain or shine. Facilities will be afforded for packing and shipping for those who wish their goods to leave the City. Deposits will be required of purchasers.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of furniture—consisting of Brussels, ingrain and 3-ply carpets, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, carved rosewood suites covered in crimson brocatel, mahogany French do., rosewood and mahogany centre tables, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany sofas and lounges, tete-a-tetes, mahogany chairs in haircloth, mahogany extension dining tables, gilt frame mantle glasses, rosewood and mahogany book-cases and secretaires, rosewood chairs in brocatel, black walnut bureaus, bedsteads and washstands, toilet sets, crockery, double and single hair mattresses, [illegible] lounges, &c. Also an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.
Also, 250 cases Schiedam Schnapps.
[illegible] eight casks Hennessy Brandy.
[illegible] eight casks A. Seignette do.
At 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st.—A Phaeton, cost $500; a buggy, cost $250; a close carriage, cost $800.
Also 5 rosewood piano-fortes made by William Hall & Son, Lebeth Munns & Co. Also one rosewood French grand action piano, made by Hallett & Dunham of Boston, cost $650. 2 iron safes.
Also an assortment of carved and plain marble mantels without reserve.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SHERIFF'S SALE.—The handsome Gothic cottage and desirable building lots, situated at New-Brighton, Staten Island, and known as the property of Charles D. Rhodes. Peremptory sale of a beautiful Gothic cottage with about ten lots of ground, also six valuable building lots adjoining the same, by order of Abraham Lockman, Sheriff of Richmond County. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell by auction, TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, without reserve, to the highest bidder, a large Gothic cottage, with about ten lots of ground with the same; also, six valuable building lots in separate parcels [illegible], situate at New-Brighton, S. I., in the [illegible] neighborhood of Matthew Morgan's and John C. [illegible], and within [illegible] minutes of the New-Brighton and [illegible] Ferries. The property is situate on high ground, commanding an extensive view of the harbor, New-Jersey and the Narrows. The cottage is built in the most substantial manner, with modern improvements, [illegible] with laundry, kitchen and bath-room, and heated by hot air furnace. The property is very desirable and well worthy attention. Should it storm on Tuesday, Sept. 29, the sale will not take place till Friday following, at the same hour and place. For full particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

H. Doughty, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, SEPT. 26, [illegible] the entire elegant furniture of the residence No. [illegible], by order of the assignees, consisting of two large pier glasses, rosewood piano-forte, rosewood bookcase, [illegible] centre, pier, card and fancy tables, mahogany sofa, rockers and easy chairs, parlor do., Brussels and 3-ply carpets, oil-cloths, stair carpets, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, McGraw's sofa-bed curtains, cornices, shades, hair and wool mattresses, feather beds and bedding, oak extension table, China, crockery, cutlery, plated ware, marble-top bureaus and washstands, toilet sets, &c., together with basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade. The sale will be absolute for cash.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, SEPT. 28.—AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., in the store No. [illegible] Myrtle-av., between Franklin and Bond-avs., Brooklyn. The balance of stock of a furniture dealer, chairs, tables, bedsteads, one wagon, one cart, &c.
SAME DAY—At 2 o'clock P. M., [illegible] Fulton-st., corner of [illegible], Brooklyn. Household furniture—Carpets, matting, [illegible] gas fixtures, bedsteads, mattresses, [illegible]
SAME DAY—At 3 o'clock P. M., [illegible] High-st., Brooklyn. A small quantity of household furniture.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) Sept. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., all the contents of said house, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin velvet and tapestry; splendid rosewood etageres with plate backs, doors and statuary tops; richly carved rosewood marble-top centre, sofa and side tables; splendid ornamented French plate pier glasses, Turkish easy and reception chairs, superb [illegible], oil-paintings of the oldest masters, with heavy gilt frames; 2 splendid pier glasses, from floor to ceiling, with gilt bases; Brussels and velvet carpets, rich lace window curtains and cornices, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, inlaid with pearl and pearl keys, one of the best; richly carved library bookcase, library chairs and table to match; bedroom furniture, solid rosewood and black walnut bedstead, a number of curled hair and spring mattresses, bureaus, washstands, tables and toilet sets, ingrain and velvet carpets, rich dining-room furniture, oak extension tables, dining-room chairs, silver ware, China, tea and dinner sets, crystal cut-glass and cutlery of every description.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.—400 chairs, 20 French plate mirrors, bookcases, parlor suites, &c. F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 29 Beekman-st., and No. 39 Ann-st., the largest stock of household and cabinet furniture that has been offered this season. Among this stock are about 400 cane office chairs and 200 Boston rockers. 20 French plate mirrors, several rosewood and mahogany bookcases, marble-top furniture in every style, large cases suitable for druggists, extensive dining tables, mahogany and black walnut chairs, rich engravings and paintings, two rosewood parlor suites but little used; office desks, glass cases, wardrobes, sofas, couches, 2 second-hand piano-fortes, hair mattresses and pillows, stoves; together with a lot of unfinished work, &c. All the above goods will be sold without regard to weather, and must be removed this day and Monday morning.

ASSIGNEES SALE OF BROWN-STONE YARD.—GEO. COOK, auctioneer, will sell at 10 o'clock on MONDAY, Sept. 28, on the premises, North 1st-st., Williamsburg, all kinds of rough and cut stone, sheds, bankers, tools, office, horse, cart, &c. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ATTENTION OF the public is directed to a sale of the furniture contained in the house No. 31 West 12th-st., THIS DAY (Saturday,) Sept. 26, consisting of handsome rosewood parlor suites, piano-forte, centre tables, side tables, bed and dining-room furniture, &c. For particulars see Herald.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 13, 1855, and in accordance with Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed, "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance, fifty per cent. on the tenth day of October next, and fifty per cent. on the 22d of October next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the tenth day of October next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 22, 1857.
H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—DAVIS & BIRNEY, No. 25 South 3d-st., opposite Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia. Collections made, and Legal business attended to in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co.,	Messrs. Abbott, Johnes & Co.,
Martin & Smith,	Truitt, Brothers & Co.,
J. & M. Saunders,	Hoskins, Heiskill & Co.,
Yard, Gillmore & Co.,	Lawrence, Stone & Co.,
Farnham, Kirkham & Co.,	Mitchell, Brognard & Co.,
J. J. Duncan & Co.,	Barcroft, Beaver & Co.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—[illegible] when they can pay the second and third installments together.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR interest on the bonds of the KERSOENE OIL COMPANY, maturing on the 1st October next, will then be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Beaver-st. By order of the Board. G. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 12 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President.
New-York, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

THE ASSIGNEES OF THE LATE FIRM of PETERSON & HUMPHREY, being about to declare a dividend, request all creditors of the firm to send statements of their claims to the office of HAGGERTY & CO., No. 116 Broadway, on or before the 1st of October.
WM. G. LAMBERT,
WM. M. BLISS,
WM. C. HAGGERTY, } Assignees.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE—Hartford, Sept. 21, 1857.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five dollars on each share of capital stock standing on the books the 16th inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, the 1st day of October next.
Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union Bank. H. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO., No. 432 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1857.—This Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of three per cent., payable at their office on and after Oct. 1. The transfer books will be closed until Oct. 2.
B. T. COMPTON, President.
W. J. WILCOX, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.
HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING between the subscribers, under the firm of PETER ROBERTS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts due and to become due to the firm will be settled and collected by PETER ROBERTS alone, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
PETER ROBERTS,
New-York, Sept. 2, 1857. H. T. CROSBY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of WESLEY & KOWALSKI, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the outstanding business of the firm will be settled by C. KOWALSKI, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
(Signed) E. B. WESLEY,
New-York, Sept. 22, 1857. C. KOWALSKI.
C. KOWALSKI will continue the Stock and Exchange Commission business at No. 40 William-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra Lard and Tallow Oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent [illegible] Fire and Water-proof Paint; 1 cent per square foot; Warranted three years. No. 252 Fulton-st., basement.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 6:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
[illegible]
This Company has been [illegible] years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured [illegible]. No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic. Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbott,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 82 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Silas Bronson,	A. H. Eno,
John Compton,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
John Watson,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Smull,
Samuel Willets,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	A. Y. Del Valle,
J. H. Ransom,	J. S. Boyd,	Sylv's L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,	R. Townsend,	J. H. Holcomb,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	John Penfold.	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 432 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1857.—The third installment of $25 on each share of the new or increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the Banking House on Thursday, the 1st of October next. By order of the Board.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
NOTE.—The prepayment of the entire two remaining installments, adding interest from the 1st of August last, will entitle the stockholder to the next full dividend.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
G. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

$3 50 CONGRESS GAITERS—FALL styles, now ready. Also, [illegible] double-sole water-proof sewed boots at $4 50 at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the
The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.
No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.
N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, Captain J. A. WOTTON, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ... $130 | Second Cabin ... $75
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Nov. 14.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE:
[illegible] third class, found with cooked provisions, [illegible]. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to [illegible], Agent, No. 17 Broadway. [illegible]

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst.
A steamer will leave the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the passengers, at 11½ and 12 o'clock.
The ARABIA will sail on 14th of October.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, SEPT. 30.—The new and fast steamship TENNESSEE, 1,300 tons burthen, Captain W. H. TALBOT, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 4 North River, for New-Orleans, without touching at any intermediate port, on WEDNESDAY the 30th September, at 4 P. M. She has been fitted up with elegant cabins, and her accommodations are unsurpassed. She will commence receiving freight on Friday, 25th inst.
Passage, first cabin stateroom ... $50
Passage, steerage ... 25
Freight, 25 cents per cubic foot.
Apply to CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP JAMESTOWN WILL be at her berth, Pier No. 13, North River, on THURSDAY next, to load for Norfolk and Richmond, and will leave at 4 o'clock P. M. the following SATURDAY, 3d October.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL.
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.
The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after Monday, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M. At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.
N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Friday, Sept. 25, 8 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 25, 11½ A. M.
Sat'rd'y, Sept. 26, 12 M.	Sunday, Sept. 27, 1 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 29, 10½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 29, 2½ P. M.
Wed'd'y, Sept. 30, 12 M.	Wed'd'y, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 1, 12 M.	Thursday, Oct. 1, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 2, 6½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 2, 2 P. M.

KERR'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DEERING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M.
Fare between New-York and Boston ... $3 00
Fare to Newport ... 1 50
W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

ONLY SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplancks, Caldwells, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall, touching at Amos-st. each way. The favorite steamer THOMAS E. HULSE will leave from foot of Jay-st. SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Newburg at 1 P. M.

FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN AND SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON, EACH WAY.—The swift steamboat MAZEPPA, Capt. CHAS. MORFORD, leaves New-York, from Murray-st., daily at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, at 3 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 cents.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.—HOLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America. The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for City, County and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.
EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.—STEAM ENGINES, ENGINE Lathe, Iron Planers, Woodworth Planers, Saw Mills, and a variety of other machinery, for sale very low for cash, to close consignments, by A. L. ACKERMAN, No. 163 Greenwich-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.—A NEW OR NEARLY NEW steam engine wanted, about 20-horse power. Address, soon, L. H., Westport, Conn.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The accumulated testimony of thousands [illegible] for purifying the blood, and the cure of Scrofula, Cutaneous and Eruptive Diseases, [illegible] SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!
—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

NOT TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, also removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?
The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.
With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.
If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Address letters H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.
Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.
The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage. No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.
To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARNOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretences of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the ne plus ultra of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician [illegible] Price $1. Office No. [illegible] Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. COBBETT may be consulted with entire confidence on delicate diseases at his old-established office No. 19 Duane-st., where he has practiced as above for over 20 years, and where all who are suffering from diseases of the genito-urinary organs, on application to him, may rely on being honorably treated. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diplomas in his office as member of the College of Surgeons, London, and the University of New-York. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

NORTH RIVER DISPENSARY.—OLD DR. CORBITT is consulted privately at No. 113 Charlton-st., opposite Pier No. 45 North River. He warrants a cure without mercury. Recent cases cured in two or three days without hinderance from business. A preventive always on hand. Open from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES.—CHRONIC AND constitutional diseases, especially of the genito-urinary system, as stricture, seminal weakness, piles, syphilis, gravel, &c., &c., in every stage, radically cured. Recent diseases promptly cured. No. 734 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 9 till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

AN IMPORTANT MEDICAL DEPOT IS now opened at No. 208 Broadway, for the sale of WALTER HUNT'S Celebrated Cordial, the most useful family medicine in existence. Observe the testimonials of responsible patrons at the office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MAD RIVER VALLEY BANK, BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand dollars with interest from the 2d day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1857. WM. C. R. ENGLISH,
s26-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEED, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 31 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 22, 1857.
LEWIS B. BROWN,
my23-law6mS* WM. SMITH BROWN, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE STEERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lawrence Waterbury, No. 253 Front-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 10, 1857.
LAWRENCE WATERBURY, Administrator.
MARY STEERS, Administratrix.
jy11-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO NOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John R. Marsh, No. 58 Pitt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1857.
JOHN R. MARSH,
s12-law6mS* STEWART E. CLARK, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD TUNIS, late of the City of New-York, Clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 119 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1857. WM. H. TUNIS,
je6-law6mS* Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—SUFFOLK COUNTY.—NATHANIEL H. TERRY and [illegible] against EDWARD HAWKINS.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To EDWARD HAWKINS, the above-named defendant: Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at Riverhead, in Suffolk County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of [illegible] twenty-seven cents, with interest from the 4th of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May [illegible], 1857. MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The above complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of Suffolk County, at Riverhead, in said County, on the 9th day of June, 1857. MILLER & TUTHILL,
s12-law6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—SUFFOLK COUNTY.—HUGH HALSEY and [illegible] GRAY, Administrators of the estate of [illegible] GRAY, deceased, against GEORGE CUFFEE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To GEORGE CUFFEE, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Riverhead aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty-one cents, with interest from the 17th day of November, [illegible], besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June [illegible], 1857. JAMES H. TUTHILL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the Clerk's Office, at Riverhead, in Suffolk County, on the [illegible] day of July, 1857. JAMES H. TUTHILL,
s12-law6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST BELMONT against CHARLES S. LOPER and JULIA G. LOPER his wife, CHARLES A. DAVIS, [illegible] and ANGELINA A. DAVIS his wife, BARTON WOOD and MARY A. WOOD his wife, MORTY SULLIVAN and [illegible] SULLIVAN his wife, whose Christian name is unknown, is sued by the name of MARY SULLIVAN.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of August, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 30 Wall-street, (Jauncey-court,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 7, 1857.
MANN & RODMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
s12-law6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—SUFFOLK COUNTY.—EDGAR S. SILVA against FRANCES J. SILVA.—Summons for Relief.—To FRANCES J. SILVA: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in Riverhead, in Suffolk County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York April 6, 1857.
MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The above complaint was filed in the Clerk's Office at Riverhead, in Suffolk County, on the 14th day of May, 1857. MILLER & TUTHILL,
s12-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE BARNES against SARAH JANE BARNES.—To SARAH JANE BARNES, Defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of GEORGE BARNES, the plaintiff, which was this day filed in the Office of the Clerk of this Court, in the County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.—Dated New-York, July [illegible], 1857. PATTERSON & McCONNELL,
s26-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES ROSE, [illegible] N. WOOD, THOMAS L. HALLETT, J. HAMILTON WILSON, CHARLES B. WILSON against THE SCIOTO VALLEY BANK, W. W. PIERCE, THE ROSS COUNTY BANK, in Chillicothe, THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 30 Exchange-place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 28, 1857.
CUMMINS, ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of September, 1857.
CUMMINS, ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
s5-law6wS* No. 30 Exchange-place, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE HUGUENOT BANK.—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he has been appointed by the Supreme Court of this State, Receiver of the property of the HUGUENOT BANK, a banking institution heretofore doing business at New-Paltz, in the County of Ulster; and as such Receiver he hereby requires the creditors of said Bank or Association to exhibit and establish their respective accounts, claims and demands before him at the office of C. W. SWIFT, in the city of Poughkeepsie, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office by the 15th day of October next, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned by the day last aforesaid, and all persons having any open or unfinished contract [illegible] are hereby required to present the same in writing [illegible] to the undersigned at said office, on the [illegible] day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Poughkeepsie, Sept. 18, 1857. JOHN [illegible], Receiver of the Huguenot Bank.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against EDMUND H. TAYLOR, Jr., ISAAC SHELBY and WILLIAM SHOUSE, under the firm name of TAYLOR, SHELBY & CO.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, this 18th day of September, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six thousand dollars, with interest from the 11th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 18, 1857.
s19-law6wS* A. W. CLASON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN BEAM against RACHEL DEVOY, wife of John C. Devoy, John C. Devoy, her husband, Leah Bouton, wife of Edwin Bouton, Edwin Bouton, her husband, and Sarah Beam.—In partition.—In pursuance of a decretal order of the Supreme Court made in the above cause, will be sold under the direction of the subscribers, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 17th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, all that certain lot of ground, situate, lying and being on the southerly side of Broome-street, between Pitt and Willett streets, in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on Broome-street twenty-five feet westerly from the corner of Willett-street, thence running southerly in a line parallel with Willett-street one hundred feet, thence westerly twenty-five feet, thence northerly to Broome-street one hundred feet, thence easterly along said Broome-street in front twenty-five feet.—Dated New-York, Sept. 4, 1857. RICHARD S. CUMMING, Referee.
SMITH & DITTENHOEFER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. s5-law6w*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE WESTERN RESERVE BANK.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-st., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Sept. 25, 1857.
s26-law6wS* WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE SUMMIT COUNTY BANK, BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-st., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 2d day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Sept. 25, 1857.
s26-law6wS* WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE FARMERS' BRANCH BANK, BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] thousand dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Sept. 25, 1857. [illegible]
s26-law6wS*

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway Theatre.

[illegible] Mr. Charles Mathews took his first [illegible] benefit, and was honored [illegible] that has seldom been equalled [illegible] that establishment. During the [illegible] Mathews has been among us [illegible] a fortnight, he has succeeded by the force [illegible] in obtaining the suffrages of [illegible] theatrical public, and that too in [illegible] circumstances which were unfavorable [illegible] doing so. He came unheralded, (this was not [illegible] unfavorable circumstances,) and even the [illegible] walls of the City were innocent of his name until the day before his debut. But his reputation had preceded him, and one of the best audiences that he could play to—namely, a critical audience—greeted him on the occasion. In New-York the elephantine efforts of agents are of no possible use. If an artist is really good he is appreciated at once; if he have [not] the right stuff in him he will fail in spite of all the preliminary puffing in the world. Mr. Mathews was tried in the crucible of public opinion, and received the stamp of approval before he had been on the stage one hour. Since that night he has drawn a succession of thoroughly crowded houses, in which the most intelligent and fashionable classes of our [illegible] have been fully represented.

The performances last night were lengthy, consisting [illegible] of three pieces, in each of which Mr. Mathews sustained the principal character. They [illegible] the comedy of "Used Up," and the two [illegible] "Patter vs. Clatter," and "Cool as a Cucumber." The comedy having been put on the stage hastily for this occasion, was not so strongly [illegible] as it might have been, but Mrs. [illegible] and Mr. Barnes deserve honorable mention [illegible] exceptions to the general insufficiency. Mr. [illegible], as *Sir Charles Coldstream*, gave us an [illegible] of the character which was full of good [illegible] and was thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed [illegible] the audience. During the performance he was [illegible] called before the curtain, and at the end [illegible] in response to very general calls, [illegible] a little speech, a modest, diffident affair, in which he attributed his kind reception to the politeness of an American public to a stranger, and not on [illegible], an assertion which was stoutly denied by the audience.

He said that he knew he had to win a position here in the same way that he had done so in other places, and that no immediate prosperity could induce him [illegible] his exertions to accomplish that object. He had done but little to deserve his present success, but [illegible] in time the public would know more of him. [illegible] and similar unpremeditated remarks, uttered [illegible] much feeling and some nervousness, elicited the [illegible] applause of the audience, and Mr. Mathews retired.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.—The Spanish bark [illegible], from Havana, arrived at Quarantine yesterday, on her way to Cadiz, Spain; having experienced heavy weather, and been crippled in spars and sails, [illegible] here to repair damages. She has on board [illegible] soldiers returning home after a brief campaign in [illegible] to protect the ever-faithful Isle against Filli[busters]. The original number sent out was nearly [illegible], of whom one-half have died, it is said, of yellow fever. They are now all in good health. The vessel was permitted to come to the City to repair, the soldiers, meantime, remaining at Quarantine until provided for by the Spanish Consul.

☞ The United States Lyceum at Brooklyn is [illegible] to despatch mails for the squadrons on the following foreign stations, viz: the coasts of Brazil, Africa, and the East Indies. All letters and packages for either squadron, if left at the Lyceum [illegible], Navy-Yard, by the 30th instant, will be promptly forwarded. So also will those be that are [illegible] by mail (post paid) to "the Naval Lyceum, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.," in time to reach there by the night of the 30th inst.

[Advertisement.]

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, 75 years of age, having lost his father, two brothers, daughter, son-in-law, nephews and nieces, by that dreadful disease, Consumption, and suffering with a cough himself, determined to visit the East Indies, Egypt and Japan, where he discovered a preventive and certain cure for colds, coughs, bronchitis, consumption, nervous debility and asthma. His cough was cured immediately; he returned, cured his relatives, who inherited the disease, and in connection with his son [illegible] employed it in their practice, curing thousands of cases considered hopeless by others. For the purpose of rescuing as many of his suffering fellow beings as possible, he is sending the recipe to all who wish [illegible] 10 cents; 3 of it to pay the postage, and the balance printing. Address Dr. HEATH, No. 101 Spring-street, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water is the indispensable requisite of the Spanish toilet in South America, is superseding here, as it has done there, every other perfume and cosmetic. Diluted with water, it gives a silken smoothness to the skin, relieving chaps, roughness and pimples, while its aroma is finer than that of the most fragrant exotics in the conservatories. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

GAS OIL IMPROVED.

WADSWORTH'S Refined Resin Oil is the only oil [illegible] gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas [illegible]." It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, [illegible] and leaves the pipes free and clean." [illegible] very low.

DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co.,
[illegible] Manufacturers, No. 166 Pearl, cor. Pine-st

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas [illegible] under the patent of the Maryland Portable [illegible] Company, desires to call public attention to the [illegible] apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly [illegible] residences, factories, hotels, &c. [illegible] works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in [illegible] construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. [illegible] 290 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive [illegible] may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

NO HAND OF MAN COULD DO IT.—No painter's art could imitate the graceful motion of those living fish, as they dart up and down, wheel about and like a flash of lightning glance by you with their dazzling [illegible] in the crystal Aquaria at Barnum's Museum. And then the living marine vegetation is growing in the tanks so beautifully! That finished *artiste*, the Welch Nightingale, may be heard once more at Barnum's, this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A great entertainment is to be given at Purdy's National Theatre to-night, commencing with the grand historical Drama of "Brian Boroihme," to be followed by the Pantomime of the "Red Gnome," and concluding with the Opera of "Guy Mannering," interspersed with Songs, Duetts, Choruses, Dances, &c. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, the Messieurs DENIER, and the entire company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S
International Hotel
and
Saloons,
Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 60c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from [illegible] to 80c.; all other qualities equally low. Also, [illegible] good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Science had been groping in the dark for centuries for a cure for dyspepsia, and the liver and bowel complaints which are its concomitants, until this peerless remedy was [illegible] before the world. Since then no sufferer has [illegible] taken it in vain. Beware of counterfeits. Look [illegible] the water-mark.

[Advertisement.]

A STARTLING FACT.—A Man was actually seen [illegible] in Broadway who did not like KNOX's Fall [illegible] of Hats. It is needless to say that he was the "Last of the Mohicans." Price $4. No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We are authorized to say Dr. UNDERHILL's [illegible] depot opens for the sale of his choice Grapes, at the old stand, No. 298 Broadway, on Tuesday next.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[illegible] died at his residence at [illegible] on the morning of the 19th [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Sept. 25.

$1,000	N. Y. State 6s, '7[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Missouri State 6s	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mich. State 6s	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Virginia 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	84½	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Louisiana 6s	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cal. State 7s, '70	64½	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	75	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	74½	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie R. C. B. 1871	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hud. R. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem Railroad	7½
[illegible]	Ill. C. R. R. B.	82½	[illegible]	Third Av. Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	National Bank	100	[illegible]	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bk of State of N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
5	Bank of America	102	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
100	Bank of Commerce	90	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Park Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Canton Company	15½	[illegible]	do ... b10	40
[illegible]	Del. & Hd. C. Co. b10	103½	[illegible]	do ... s10	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	103	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Michigan Central R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	65½	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	65	[illegible]	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cum. Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
100	do	9¼	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I. pref. s'k	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	37½
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	14
100	do ... b30	10	200	do	13½
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pacific M. Stm. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	68½	50	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do ... s10	[illegible]	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	24
[illegible]	do ... s10	[illegible]	50	do	23½
100	Clev. & Toledo R.R.	35	[illegible]	LaCrosse & Mil. R.R.	3
700	do ... b3	34½	110	do	3½
200	do ... c	34½			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made, at auction, by S. DRAPER:

- $2,000 City of Mil. Bonds, int. add. ... 53½@[illegible]
- $10,000 Mil. & Beloit R. R. 8s, int. add. ... 45
- $10,000 Mil. & Horicon R. R. 8s, int. add. ... 41@40
- $10,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph R.R. 7s, int. add. ... 55
- $20,000 New-Jersey Central R. R. 7s, int. add. ... 86
- $4,000 City of Brooklyn 6s, int. add. ... 89½@[illegible]
- 40 shares Chatham Bank ... 65
- 15 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co ... 100¾
- 100 shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co ... 7½
- 25 shares Continental Bank ... 90
- 20 shares Bank State of New-York ... 67½
- 14 shares Phenix Bank ... 102

And by EZRA LUDLOW & Co.:

- $6,000 Ch. 6 ⅌ c. Water L'n, int. 1st Jan. & July ... 68½
- $1,000 M'n Co. (Ky.) 6 ⅌ c. bs., int. 1st Jan. & Jy ... 60
- $500 Michigan Central 1st mort. 8 ⅌ c. bonds ... 82½
- 175 shares Am'n Ex. Bank, $100 each ... 88½@88¾
- 20 shares Com'th Fire Ins. Co., $100 each ... 90½
- 40 shares Res. Fire Ins. Co., $100 each ... 89½@90

And by A. H. NICOLAY:

- $11,000 Va. 6 ⅌ cent. bds., due 1887, int. ad. ... 84@84½
- $10,000 Milwaukee City 7 ⅌ cent. bds., int. ad. ... 52½@54½
- $2,000 Milwaukee City 7 ⅌ cent. bonds, int. ad. ... 54
- $5,000 New-York and Erie bonds, 1871, int. ad. ... 36½
- $10,000 North. Indiana R. 1st m. 7s, int. ad. 56½@60
- $3,000 Racine & Miss. R. R. 1st mtg. int. ad. ... 60
- $5,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R.R. 7s, int. ad. ... 25
- $16,000 La Crosse & Mil. con. bonds, int. ad. 12@15½
- $590 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857 ... 63½
- $400 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853 ... 55
- $450 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1855 ... 52
- $610 Union Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856 ... 36
- $500 Union Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857 ... 26½
- 140 shares Buffalo and State Line Railroad ... 87½
- 10 shares Warren Railroad of New-Jersey ... 35
- 45 shares Bank of New-York ... 103½@104½
- 20 shares Island City Bank ... 31
- 20 shares National Bank scrip stock ... 95½
- 27 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank ... 96½
- 29 shares Manhattan Company Bank ... 120½
- 1 share Nassau Bank ... 85
- 17 shares Nassau Bank ... 85½
- 20 shares Artisans' Bank ... 65
- 200 shares Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. 8@8½
- 40 shares North River Bank ... 88
- 122 shares Bank of Commerce ... 91½
- 15 shares Hanover Bank ... 79½
- 10 shares Bank of the Commonwealth ... 82½
- 60 shares People's Bank ... 91
- 40 shares People's Bank ... 92½
- 90 shares Mercantile Ins. Co., (hypoth.) ... 100@107½

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Virginia 6s	84½	50	Gal. & Chic. R. ... s10	66
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	70½	25	do	66½
5,000	do	70	10	do	67
25	Cumb. Coal Co.	9½	50	do ... b10	67
250	do	9⅜	40	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	12
200	Penn. Coal Co. ... s30	64½	200	Ill. Cent. R. R.	88
100	do	65	50	do ... s30	88
50	do ... s10	65	200	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	63½
100	Erie Railroad ... s3	16½	100	do ... b30	64
400	Cl. & Toledo R. ... s15	33½	50	do ... s10	63½
100	Reading R. R. ... b10	39	25	La Crosse & M. R.R.	5½
120	do	38½	125	do	6
100	do	38¼	250	do	6¾
800	do	38	10	Cl. Col. & Cin. R.R.	80
300	do ... s3	37½	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R. ... s5	65½
50	Mich. Cent. R.	54	50	do	65½

FRIDAY, Sept. 25—P. M.

The business day in Wall-street was one of the most unsettled of the present panic season. The trouble, however, was mainly, if not wholly, a reflected one, creating at once a pause in all pending money negotiations, and unfixing public opinion as to the course and probable future bearings of the financial storm. The transactions at Bank went on satisfactorily; the exchanges through the Clearing-House smoothly, and there were no additional failures, as far as we are advised up to 4 o'clock, among our own merchants. The offerings at most of the large banks that held their discount sessions this morning, denoted less pressure among their ordinary dealers than last week. At an early hour came the first news by telegraph of the Bank suspensions in Philadelphia, still leaving the extent and duration of the heavy trial which has fallen to that city in doubt. It was previously surmised in particular quarters, that the crash among the old domestic commission and jobbing firms, whose heaviest sales are distributed to the most solvent States in the Southwest, from which no general complaint of backward collections had been heard, could not have been produced without the agency of some important, though until to-day hidden, local cause of weakness. There were even confidential hints thrown out of Bank trouble, by parties who had recently made direct inquiry on the subject; but the public here were *not* prepared for the simultaneous explosion of the Bank of Pennsylvania, Girard Bank, and Commercial Bank, with an aggregate capital of *four millions of dollars*, and it would be affectation to attempt to conceal the profound sensation which the news has created in a Street somewhat used of late to unpleasant excitements of the sort. It is not surprising, therefore, that the question as to the effect all over the country, should at once suggest itself, and that Stocks should have lost the whole improvement of the past day or two, under the doubt and apprehension as to its solution. The same feeling produced hesitation in the purchase of mercantile bills outside of Bank; though, happily, there was less eagerness to press sales, owing to the rather more quieting accounts which came this morning from the East. We make no change in the quotation of rates, as, when transactions were made at all, they were on prime bills at the currency of Thursday, say 18@24 ⅌ cent.

The Bank of Pennsylvania is an institution of sixty years' standing. It was the transfer agent and one of the treasury depositories of the Commonwealth. The capital $1,875,000. Until late years it was under Quaker management. It had its troubles in the United States Bank panics of 1837–39–41, but rapidly recovered after 1843, when the Commonwealth resumed payment upon the public debt. The circulation was usually about $800,000. The Girard Bank had a capital of $1,250,000, reduced to this sum after the great break-up of the United States Bank, with which it was unfortunately connected in its Mississippi, Texas and local Post Note operations, from 1837 to 1842. The circulation about $470,000. The Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania is an old institution, with $1,000,000 of capital; never had serious trouble before, and managed for a great many years with extreme prudence by Mr. JAMES DUNHAM, who left about the year 1846 or 1847. The circulation $600,000. These comprise all the disasters among the old Banks telegraphed to the close of business to-day. Gold to the amount of $250,000 went from the City yesterday afternoon and to-day, to [illegible] other Banks who had balances in New-York, and the expectation appears to be indulged that the suspension is not to be general, though a good deal will depend upon its realization by the course of events on Saturday. We apprehend that a large amount of drafts were made against Philadelphia balances to-day. The brokers were buying a few of them at 1 ⅌ cent. discount, and the circulating notes at 5 ⅌ cent. In other instances the drafts were merely sent on for collection. There would be less doubt felt for the result had the three or four weak banks been driven to suspension six or eight days ago, when their tottering condition was first suspected as the cause of embarrassment. But the large number of important mercantile failures which have since intervened, and some, if not most of which, might possibly have been spared, have so weakened public confidence (and, it may be, lessened popular sympathy) that the stoutest among the remaining Banks will, we apprehend, find it difficult to quiet the alarm. To-morrow will probably tell the story. There is much reliance felt here in financial circles, where their past history is known, and the good men in charge appreciated, in the old Bank of North America, the Philadelphia Bank, Farmers' and Mechanics', Western, and Mechanics' Banks, to go through the trial at every reasonable cost to themselves.

The position of our City Banks is, in no present sense, a dependent one on Philadelphia, and we have heard but few expressions in favor or even suggestive of any change in *their* course, happen what may in other quarters. It is barely possible that the prevailing sentiment might be shaken should the storm continue to rage through October, so as to threaten the destruction of mercantile credit here as elsewhere, but there are so many considerations pressing in favor of the steady maintenance of a sound and strong specie basis at this common centre of the trade and commerce of the country, and the associated banks in the Clearing-House are now so well able to live up to this great public duty, that their managers utterly discard all thought of shrinking from it.

The Sub-Treasury this afternoon fell below a balance of *ten* millions of dollars, for the first time in several years. The disbursements over the receipts were $174,480; the balance, $9,847,410. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a new order, reducing the premium offered on the Public Stocks to 14 ⅌ cent. in place of 16 ⅌ cent., *after the 1st of November*. This will, no doubt, hasten the redemption of these Stocks held at home, and probably induce the return of some further parcels from Europe.

The steamer sailing to-morrow is the *Baltic*, for Liverpool. The Exchange negotiations for this opportunity are irregular, and far from satisfactory to the drawers, particularly such as are compelled to realize against produce shipments or on bills sent in from Canada and the South. London rules from 105½@107 ⅌ cent.; Paris, 5.30@5.22½. The Domestic Exchange Brokers are disposed to limit their movement. The Philadelphia trouble unsettles business in that direction. The redemption of New-York State currency is not so rapid as last week. The circulation in the country we understand to be slightly on the increase. The New-England currency, cared for by the Suffolk Bank at Boston, goes freely here, being taken on deposit at a tenth discount by the American Exchange and Metropolitan Banks. Some parcels of Gold have gone this week to the Connecticut and Rhode Island Banks, as well as to Philadelphia. The gain from the Sub-Treasury will about cover these remittances. From the Northwest, the accounts improve for the movement of Grain, particularly from Chicago. The Ohio Railways are also delivering more Grain at Cleveland, Toledo and Sandusky. The Charleston, Savannah and Richmond packets are bringing in Wheat and Corn from the South and Southwest quite freely. The receipts of new Cotton at New-Orleans are on the increase, meeting a good market in French and English orders. All these signs are encouraging for the Money Market here, and tending at the same time to keep up an ample supplies of Foreign Bills at low rates. The exports hence this week include $250,000 in Havana Sugars, taken out of bond. The amount of Exchange to be made against the lost gold of the *Central America* is $900,000, or $950,000, and against the Illinois Central Assessment nearly as much more.

Money at call to-day was nearly as tight as on mercantile bills. The Stock Brokers still hold off from orders requiring money negotiations, and this reduces the demand; but other parties wanting accommodations for a few days find the supply uncomfortably stringent.

The Stock Market, which had shown evidences of reaction, and had brought forward some few speculative buyers, earlier in the week, flattened out to-day, and closed under depression: New-York Central, 65½; Erie, 16; Reading, 37½; Illinois Central, 89; New-York Central, 54; Michigan Southern, 19; La Crosse, 8; Galena, 67; Toledo, 33½; Virginias, 84½; Missouris, 70; Illinois Central Bonds, 83½; and New-York Central Sixes, 74¾.

The style of the firm of C. HALLOWELL & Co., suspended in Philadelphia, was announced in our last paper as HALLOWELL & Co. This error might confound the house with MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & Co., who have *not* stopped payment. And we therefore take pleasure in correcting it.

The *Canada's* mails from England and the Continent, to Saturday, Sept. 12, were delivered at our Post-office at six o'clock this evening. We give in another place some extended extracts from the London press, on the financial troubles on this side, as then known in England. Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, American Broker, writes:

The panic in the New-York Stock markets has caused much anxiety among the holders of American Securities. It is hoped that the existing depression will lead to a more active control by the Stockholders, and that the system of "floating debts" may entirely be done away with. The New-York Central Company have all along conducted their finance without floating debt, and have always been safe in the most severe panics; whilst the Erie and most of the Western roads, have carried heavy floating debts—which, in times of pressure, bring down their credit to the lowest point. The severe fall has brought in a good many buyers, at low rates for Illinois Shares and options; and we note a demand, at New-York rates, for Michigan Southern, New-York Central, Reading and Erie Shares. Holders, however, are not willing sellers, and very little has been done. The holders of the securities of New-York Central, Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Reading, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, and Little Miami Railroads have purchased these securities on their merits, and as their accounts are full and clear the position of all of them is well understood. The absence of proper accounts in the Michigan Southern has destroyed confidence in the management, but not in the position of the line for business. Attention has been called to the pernicious effects of the system of "floating debts." This system at one time prevailed in England, but was abolished by Parliament, and so manifest are the evils of the system in America, that hereafter the absence of a floating debt will be a primary condition for future investors of money in railroad stocks.

The London Circular of ROBERT BENSON & Co. remarks on American affairs:

The disastrous accounts received from New-York by the last steamer, coupled with the previous want of confidence in American Securities generally, have nearly put a stop to all transactions in these, and lowered prices very considerably. The chief transactions continue to be in Illinois Central Railroad Securities. The 7 ⅌ cent. Construction Bonds have changed hands at 66½@68½, and have since been inquired for at 67@67½—the shares, which were done on Saturday last, at 19 premium, have since changed hands at 1, 2, 3 and 5 premium. There have also been sales of Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Sinking [illegible] Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible] at 81, and Missouri 6s [illegible] and a few speculative purchases of Erie Railroad shares at 20. In State Stocks there is almost no business, but prices are well maintained. Massachusetts sterling Bonds are inquired for at 101½, and Maryland sterling at 96 ⅌ cent.

The Grain advices by this arrival, already telegraphed, are borne out by all the circulars from Liverpool and London. The improvement in Wheat may be called 6d. the bushel, Flour 1s. the barrel, and Indian Corn 1s. the quarter. Cotton is quoted a farthing higher, and the sales of the week, (not three days, as telegraphed,) 67,070 bales, reducing the stock of American in Liverpool to 241,400 bales, against 500,728 same time last year. Orleans Middlings are called 9¼d. The bullion in the Bank of England is steady; in the Bank of France a slight increase. Consols 90¾ for money; French Rente, 66.70. The London Sugar Market lower.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,338,301, against $1,208,291 the week ending Sept. 27, last year. The following is the summary:

	Consumption Pkgs.	Value	Warehoused Pkgs.	Value	Withdrawn Pkgs.	Value
Manf. of Wool	866	$242,979	625	$234,457	174	$62,536
Man. of Cotton	776	165,313	405	93,943	95	19,794
Man. of Silk	312	220,968	76	51,398	42	34,946
Man. of Flax	888	90,119	1044	89,764	40	12,079
Miscellaneous	2226	90,614	112	24,846	29	8,467
Total	4983	$807,985	2260	$490,316	380	$128,082
		530,316				807,985
Total entered		$1,338,301	Total marketed			$936,067

Money Affairs in Other Cities.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin of Last Evening.

We regret to have to announce the temporary suspension of the Bank of Pennsylvania in this city. This has been caused chiefly by the efforts of the Bank to sustain the community during the recent trying times. Its liberality to persons in need of money has at length compelled it to suspend for a time.

It was hoped that the policy of the banks generally having been to sustain themselves, they would also have acted together and sustained one another. We cannot but think that it would have been wiser if they had done so. What the consequences may be we are unprepared to say. But the immediate effect has been to increase the public uneasiness, and this was manifested this morning by exhibitions of unusual excitement, and it is very questionable whether a portion of the system can be allowed to fall and the remainder maintain its position.

There is one thing worthy of note in regard to the present excitement: it is totally unconnected with politics. In the pecuniary distress of 1837–9, the troubles were aggravated by the political acerbity that prevailed everywhere. Parties were arrayed against one another, and there was mutual hostility as well as mutual distrust. Now, however, there is nothing of the kind. People are all anxious; but they are at the same time determined to stand by one another, and coöperate for the common good.

As to the future, it is impossible to offer any predictions or suggestions. The general disturbance of the public mind makes it impossible to treat the subject coolly, or ascertain the views of the most reliable persons in the business community. After the first commotion is over, we shall be able to consider the subject more calmly.

In our money article will be found the official notice of the suspension of the Bank of Pennsylvania. It assures those having claims against it that they cannot possibly suffer loss.

From the Baltimore American, of 24th.

The demand for money is very active, and the discount rates for prime indorsed paper are still 2, 2¼@2½ ⅌ cent. ⅌ month. We understand that money has been offering more freely within the last day or two than for some time previously, and a large amount of paper has been negotiated at the quotations. It is worthy of remark, and we note it as a proof of the general solvency of the business of our city, that although a pressure of almost unexampled severity has existed for some four or five weeks, only one or two failures have taken place.

From the Picayune, 17th.

The Money Market is getting somewhat closer, and the demand, both in Bank and outside, is more pressing. The best long paper is going at 10@12 ⅌ cent.—the former an exceptional rate—and a round amount of good short was turned at 15 ⅌ cent. To give an idea of what the value of the trade of New-Orleans will be this season, we append the following, which we consider to be a fair estimate:

Cotton	$110,000,000
Sugar, Molasses, &c.	30,000,000
Tobacco	12,000,000
Provisions, &c.	20,000,000
Breadstuffs	15,000,000
Sundries, &c.	13,000,000
	$200,000,000

Should this estimate be attained, which is more than probable, it will show an increase in the commerce of this city in one year of 27 ⅌ cent. In the face of such a showing, it will be no easy work to get up a feeling of distrust, far less a panic.

From the St. Louis Republican of Sept. 22.

There was visible relief in all departments of our city's business yesterday, notwithstanding the heaviness of the weather. The arrivals of coin to our Banks have commenced, and before the week ends we shall have heavy additions. Money—and good money—in considerable sums, is coming in from the country. By the end of next week, the "pressure" in St. Louis will be a matter of history only. Our people will be too busy to think about it, or talk about it.

From the Providence Journal of Thursday.

There was no change in the money market yesterday. It was no easier, and it could not be closer. Any rate was offered for short loans, but there were few transactions. The difficulty is owing quite as much to the want of confidence as to the lack of money. Considerable sums that might be profitably invested in the safest possible securities are withheld on account of fear and distrust. Yet we hear of no protests; the banks are as liberal as they can be, and all of them are disposed to accommodate their customers and their debtors to the full amount of their ability.

Public Stocks—Treasury Order.

From the Washington Union.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Sept. 22, 1857.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of stocks of the United States that this department will purchase such certificates as shall be received here, duly assigned to the United States, previous to the 1st day of November next, at the rates heretofore offered and paid, viz:

10 ⅌ cent. premium on the loan of 1842.
16 ⅌ cent. premium on loans of 1847 and 1848; and
5 ⅌ cent. premium on Texas indemnity 5 ⅌ cent. stock, together with the interest accrued in each case from 1st July.

Certificates of stock received here on or after the 1st day of November, until further notice shall be given, will be purchased at the following rates, viz:

8 ⅌ cent. premium on the loan of 1842;
14 ⅌ cent. premium on the loans of 1847 and 1848; and
5 ⅌ cent. premium on Texas indemnity 5 ⅌ cent. stock, with the accrued interest payable thereon, respectively.

Where certificates of stock inscribed and transferable on the books of the treasury shall be received here, assigned to the United States, between the 1st December, when the transfer books will be closed, and the 1st January, when the half-yearly interest is payable, the accrued interest for the half year must be expressly assigned to the United States by the stockholder, as no interest for the current half year can be included in the settlement, but the same will be payable by the Assistant Treasurer on the interest schedules as heretofore.

In all cases the purchase sums will be settled in favor of the lawful holder of the stock, who shall assign it to the United States in the mode prescribed by the regulations of assignments of stock; and remittance will be made of the amount by draft on the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, at the option of the party in whose favor the settlement shall be made. One day's additional interest will be added from the day of receipt here for the draft to be sent by mail.

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

New-York Stock Exchange Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: It is now some time since I addressed you on this all-important subject, and a great change has come over the affairs of the Stock Board during the interval. To the present doleful state of the Stock Market must be ascribed the course of reckless gambling that a majority of jobbers have pursued; it now remains with the *bona fide* stock brokers to commence at the root of the disease, and purify in all its operations the Stock Exchange. I notice that already a measure has been introduced, by which the time-bargains have been reduced, but the alteration cannot be complete without properly organized laws. With the view of obtaining this position I would propose:

First—That a Committee should be appointed from among the members of the Board, with power to superintend the general business and decide stock cases in dispute—all decisions pronounced by them being indisputable.

Second—That applicants for admission to the Board should, on being admitted, give a certain amount of security for his dealings, thereby insuring the fulfillment of his contracts.

Third—That suspended members coming up for re-election should also give security in the same way as a first applicant.

Fourth—I now come to the operations of the Board—"default of contracts." All parties becoming defaulters should be at once suspended and all stocks purchased from them, and of which delivery cannot be had, or sales made to them of which payment cannot be had, should be bought or sold (as the case may [illegible]) [illegible] for [illegible] and the [illegible] of the defaulters.

Fifth—All operations in stock should be made for a particular settling day, [illegible] specified, and [illegible] "clearing-house day" should be fixed for the purpose of adjusting accounts, carrying over stocks to new accounts, &c., &c.

Were these and a few other alterations made, the business of the Stock Board would be conducted in such a way that the members would not subject themselves to such awful revulsions as are now too frequently taking place. Of course, at times, misfortune will follow the career of a stock-jobber as well as that of a merchant; but in conducting the business as a fair medium for investment and speculation, it will do away with that headlong gambling system that has heretofore been the ruling passion.

The fact is, that the market has been too much in the power of the rabid speculator, and, as a matter of course, when in this position, it shakes the confidence of the investor.

Were the operations of the Committee of the Stock Board in London followed out, the companies in whose stock dealing took place, would be forced to keep good faith with the public, as, in not a few instances, the London Stock Exchange declined to operate in the stock of a company, until certain demands made by the public have been satisfactorily arranged.

Place the Stock Board on a proper basis, and by this means overlooking the actions of the railways and other companies, and no one will doubt that the standard of American securities would rise in the estimation of the world. Until this is done they will remain, and properly so, anything but a first-rate investment at home or abroad. W.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest—London Money Market.

From the London Times (City article) Sept. 12.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The funds continue to exhibit great dullness, and there has not been a single fluctuation throughout the day. Consols were quoted 90¾@⅞ for money, and 90⅞@91 for the 14th of October. India Stock left off at 210@212; India Bonds, 22s.@17s. discount; Exchequer bills, 7s.@2s. discount.

Money was in fair supply on the Stock Exchange at from 5@6¼ per cent. In the discount market and at the Bank there was a very full demand.

The foreign stock-market was also inanimate, the only important alteration being a slight improvement in Danish. Guatemala were negotiated at 55; Mexican, for the account, 21¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 79; Spanish Deferred, for the accounts, 25½; do. Certificates, 5; Turkish Six per Cents., for the account, 95½; do. Four per Cents. Guaranteed, for the account, 99¾; Venezuela Four-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 32¼; Danish Five per Cents., 101½ and 101; and Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 99½.

In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon the rate for Hamburg was a trifle lower; for other places there was no material alteration from last post.

The Corn Market was firm this morning, and a further recovery of 1s. was occasionally obtained.

The report of the Liverpool Cotton Market for the week shows a very active business, at an advance of ⅛d. to ¼d. ⅌ lb.

The final quotations of the French Three ⅌ Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 80c. for money, and 66f. 90c. for the account, showing no alteration.

It is stated in the Vienna correspondence of the *Times* that arrangements are in progress for a new Turkish loan, to be contracted by Messrs. ERLANGER, of London, and ERLANGER, of Frankfort. The negotiations have not yet been positively concluded.

The return of the Bank of France this month presents no very striking features. The stock of bullion is now £9,920,000, showing an increase of £120,000, which is less than had been anticipated, especially as the recent purchases have been large. The position of the establishment has been strengthened by a diminution of £564,000 in the note issues. There has also been a decrease of £740,000 in the discounts, and of £496,000 in the deposits of the public. In the balances of the Government an augmentation has occurred of £130,000. In the advances on stocks there has been no alteration, and in those on railroad securities the movement has been limited to an increase of £36,000.

London Markets.

Per Canada.] LONDON, Friday, Sept. 11—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets continue inactive. SUGAR dull and lower. COTTON and BREADSTUFFS dearer. MONEY in good demand. CONSOLS leave off 90⅞ for money, 90⅞@90⅞ for account. BAR SILVER 5s. 1⅜d. American EAGLES 76s. 3d. Mexican DOLLARS, price not fixed. DOUBLOONS, Spanish 79s. 6d., South American 76s. 3d.

COFFEE quiet. The quantity brought to auction has been small, viz. 90 casks, 12 bbls., 37 bags Plantation Ceylon, 660 bags Native Ceylon, 38 cases Tellicherry, and 110 bags other kinds, all of which sold as follows: Plantation Ceylon, 73s.@78s. for low mid. small to mid. bold, and at 80s.@90s. for peaberry; Native kind from 60s.@63 for common to fair good ord.; Tellicherry, 69s.@71s. for low mid. yellow, 75s. for [illegible] berry, and 63s. 6d. for triage; St. Domingo, 58s. 6d.@60s. 6d. and good ord. pale Savanilla, 58s.@60s. 6d. About 500 bags Native Ceylon of common quality have also changed hands privately at 60s. A cargo of 4,000 bags "good first" Rio sold at 46s. 6d. afloat for the Mediterranean.

COCOA is rather dearer, 100 bags Trinidad have been sold from 95s.@113s. 6d. for Grey to fine Red. Nothing done in Foreign; for Good Guayaquil 115s. is demanded.

COPPER in good demand. Tough Cake and Tile, £120 10s., Sheathing, 13¾d.; Yellow Metal Sheathing, 11¾d. The stock of Foreign here is very small.

COTTON—Active at very full prices. Sales for the week 7,500 bales. At Liverpool the business has been extensive, the sales for the week reaching 87,000 bales; mid. Orleans is quoted 9¼d. ⅌ lb.

CORN—There was a good demand for English Wheat at Monday's market, at an advance of 2s.@3s. ⅌ qr. upon the prices of the previous week. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 58s. 4d. on 105,841 qrs. returned. To-day the market is firm, and prices again 1s.@2s. higher. We quote White American Wheat 60s.@65s.; Red, 55s.@58s. ⅌ qr. American Flour, 30s.@33s. ⅌ bbl.

DRUGS, &c.—Castor Oil: 503 cases, 116 casks partly sold at 5d.@7⅛d. for straw to fine. Ipecacuanha: 69 serons partly sold at 2s. 4d.@3s. 11d. Aloes: 57 cases Cape sold at 31s.@48s. for ord. to fine, and part of 12 kegs East India sold at £6@£6 2s. 6d. Senna: 84 bales Tinnevelly partly sold at 6⅛d. Sarsaparilla: 111 bales Jamaica partly sold at 1s. 6d.@2s. 6d. for ord. to fine. Gum Arabic: 72 pkgs. partly sold at 16s. 6d.@70s. for ord. to good drop. Turmeric: 176 bags partly sold at 53s. Cutch, 63s. Gambier, 18s. 3d.@18s. 6d. Saffron, 25s. Turkey Opium, 18s.

HEMP—Russian flat: 50 tons St. Petersburg Clean sold at £32@£32 5s. Manila dull; 1,500 bales at auction taken in at £31@£36 for middling and good current quality, there being no disposition to bid.

JUTE—of 840 bales at auction about half sold from £22@£25 10s. for common to fair quality.

IRON—Welsh quiet at £7 5s.@£7 7s. 6d. for Rails and Bars, f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pig, mixed Nos. on Clyde 68s. 6d.

LINSEED on the spot sells readily at 65s. for Taganrog, 67s. for Calcutta, 66s. 6d.@66s. for Bombay; whilst purchases of distant cargoes have been considerable, Taganrog selling at 66s. 6d.@67s., and Odessa and Berdianski at 67s. 6d.; of the latter nothing offers now under 66s.

In MOLASSES we have nothing to report.

LINSEED CAKES in steady demand.—Our quotations are: New-York barrels $10 15s.; Boston in bags $10 7s. 6d.

OILS—Sperm is firm at £91@£92; with rather an upward tendency. Olive steady at £60 for Gallipoli, £56 for Spanish, and £52 for Mogadore. Rape in retail demand at 53s.@55s. 6d. for foreign refined; 49s. for brown. Linseed is quiet at 39s. 9d. Cocoa Nut at 46s.@50s. Palm at 45s.@46s. 6d.

RUM.—In Rum a fair business at firm prices; 150 puncheons Jamaica sold at 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d.; 206 puncheons Demerara, chiefly at 2s. 7d.; with a few at 3s. 6d., proof; and a small quantity of pale Leewards and 100 hhds. Henang, just arrived, both at 2s. 6s., proof.

For RICE a better inquiry, and about 25,000 bags of various kinds on the spot sold, in some cases 3d higher than last week. A floating cargo of 450 tons Necranie Arracan sold at 11s. 6d.; 497 bags Bengal at auction, partly sold at 10s. 9d. for good Ballam, and at 11s. 3d. for good Dacca.

SPELTER steady at £20 15s.

SALTPETER easier. About 5,000 bags Bengal have changed hands privately on gradually lower terms, the latest transactions being at 50s. for 12@11 ⅌ cent., and at 37s. 6d. for 6@7½ ⅌ cent. refraction; 600 bags Bengal, at auction, sold at 50s.@51s. for 9@11¼ ⅌ cent. at 49s. for 17¼ ⅌ cent., and at 47s. 6d.@48s. 6d. for 44½@22¼ ⅌ cent. refraction.

SUGAR—The market continues dull, and prices are again lower. Of West India 2,200 hhds. have been sold, and 6,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction were nearly all withdrawn. Privately about 2,500 bags Mauritius have been purchased at 39s.@44s. 6d. for Black to fair brown, chiefly for export. Foreign: of 330 hhds., 16 tierces, 152 barrels Porto Rico at auction, about half sold freely at full prices, 50s.@55s. for low to good bright yellow, but the inferior was bought in at 47s. 6d.@50s. for low yellow (13s. 10d. duty), and 44s. 6d.@46s. 6d. for brown (12s. 8d. duty). 100 hhds., 72 tierces, 154 bbls. Cuba Muscovado (of indirect import) were bought in at 47s. to 51s. for low mid. to good yellow (13s. 10d. duty), and 44s. 6d.@47s. for low brown to low yellow (12s. 8d. duty). 2,600 boxes Havana were chiefly realized at 45s. 6d.@47s. 6d. for low to mid. brown (12s. 8d. duty), 47s.@54s. for mid. brown to fine yellow (13s. 10d. duty); Florettes were bought in at 50s. (13s. duty). Privately, a cargo Havana (3,500 boxes No. 12) sold afloat at 35s. 9d., ins. f. p. a., and one of 240 tons white Bahia at 34s., both for United Kingdom.

TALLOW—St. Petersburg Y. C. is quiet at 62s. 6d. on the spot, and 60s. for the end of the year.

TEA—For the better qualities there is a good demand at full prices; but common Congou is quiet at 1s. 3¼d. Of 16,900 pkgs. offered at auction, about half sold at steady rates.

TIN—Prices of English are maintained; we quote Blocks, 140s.; Bars, 141s. Foreign is flat; Banca 144s.; Straights, 136s.

TURPENTINE—Sales of Rough at 11s. 6d. Spirits in more demand, at 39s. for American in barrels.

In AMERICAN STOCKS we have little change to notice; the market has not been much affected by the accounts from your side, but the business continues [illegible]

[illegible] and Pennsylvania [illegible] Buyers of [illegible] 6½, 110¾. BARING BROTHERS [illegible]

Liverpool Markets.

Per Canada.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. [illegible]

COTTON, without being especially active [illegible] Wednesday, when the sales were confined [illegible] bales, has been very firm this week, and [illegible] extent of 87,070 bales, including large [illegible] have been made at an advance of ⅛d. to [illegible] day's prices. Heretofore the value of Cotton [illegible] market ruled the price of Yarns in Manchester [illegible] now stocks are so low that spinners are [illegible] bled to make their own terms, and [illegible] ing condition of the trade. We quote [illegible] leans, 9⅝d.@9¾d.; Mobile, 9 1-16d. [illegible] Present estimated stock, [illegible] bales [illegible] 241,400 American, against 500,640 [illegible] American, for corresponding date of last [illegible] sales of to-day are estimated at 15,000 [illegible] 5,000 on speculation. Prices are rather [illegible]

TOBACCO—A good business has been done [illegible] quay and other [illegible], but for [illegible] only a retail demand, at steady prices. [illegible] Maryland is becoming scarce, and [illegible]

BREADSTUFFS—The improvement noted [illegible] of last week has been continued, the [illegible] strengthened by diminished stocks, [illegible] general hardening tendency of Country [illegible] the increasing demand from Ireland for [illegible] articles of food. New Wheat has brought [illegible] 3s. ⅌ qr. advance, whilst in Old, particularly [illegible] can, there has been a fair consumptive [illegible] improvement ⅌ 70 lbs. of 2d.@3d. on Red [illegible] @3d. on White. For Flour there has been [illegible] quiry, and prime parcels of Barrel have [illegible] at an advance of 6d.@1s. In the early [illegible] week there was an active demand for [illegible] caused mainly by the extending blight [illegible] but subsequently there has been less [illegible] the advance of 6d.@1s on Friday's [illegible] to-day's Market there was a fair [illegible] and a moderate business done in Wheat [illegible] Tuesday's prices—say 2d.@3d. advance [illegible] qualities of American since this day [illegible] kinds, also Baltic and Irish new, [illegible] Flour was in much better request, at the [illegible] above. INDIAN CORN was less freely [illegible] however, were very firm. We quote [illegible] and Mixed, 8s. 3d.@8s. White, [illegible] Western Canal, 30s. [illegible] Baltimore [illegible] 3d. Ohio, 32s.@33s. Irish Corn, [illegible] 30s.@32s. 6d.

BACON has met a fair trade during the [illegible] ing in the sale of some 1,800 boxes of [illegible] ceipts to country dealers, and of about [illegible] sure to the London trade. Prices, [illegible] improved, are irregular. We quote [illegible] boneless, 54s.; Rib in, 48s.@51s.; Long [illegible] boneless, 51s.@54s.; Rib in, 48s.@51s.; [illegible] 47s.@50s.

BEEF and PORK have been very quiet. [illegible] is in fair retail demand, at 85 10s. for [illegible] 87 for Prime Mess, but for ordinary [illegible] no inquiry. American P. M. PORK is [illegible] over 90s.

LARD—Has been in more demand, and [illegible] tons have changed hands, partly on [illegible] 70s.@71s.—at the close there is very little [illegible] under 71s.—good to choice is held at 72s. [illegible]

TALLOW—Has met a free enquiry for [illegible] livery, and a good business has been done [illegible] lar prices. YELLOW CANDLE—Has brought [illegible] 64s., and BUTCHERS' ASSOCIATION 63s.@63s. [illegible]

In London the Market is higher, closing [illegible] the spot, and 60s. 3d. for October to December [illegible]

JAMES HEWITT [illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. [illegible]

FLOUR a shade easier; sales 2,000 bbls. [illegible] @$5 12½ for good to choice Ohio, Indiana [illegible] gan, and $5 25@$5 40 for extra do. WHEAT [illegible] dull; sales 25,000 bushels at [illegible] Spring, and $1 10 for White Canada. CORN [illegible] sales 6,000 bushels at 64c.@66c., closing [illegible] prices, and with a downward tendency. OATS [illegible] sales 3,000 bushels at 35c. WHISKY; [illegible] at 22c. FREIGHTS dull, 6c. for Corn to Albany [illegible] *Imports*—For the twenty-four hours, ending [illegible] to-day, 48,000 bushels Wheat; 22,000 bushels [illegible] 4,000 bushels Rye; 4,000 bbls. Flour. [illegible] —21,000 bushels Wheat; 44,000 bushels Corn [illegible] to tide water.

OSWEGO, Friday, Sept. [illegible]

FLOUR unchanged. Sales 500 bbls. [illegible] $5 75 for common to extra State. WHEAT [illegible] 7,000 bush. Chicago Spring on private [illegible] dull. Sales 2,000 bush. at 70c. *Lake Imports* [illegible] 42,000 bush. Wheat. *Canal Exports*: 3,000 [illegible] 10,000 bush. Wheat; 5,000 bush. Corn.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. [illegible]

FLOUR firm. WHEAT dull. Sales at [illegible] Inactive. Sales 500 bushels at 58c. OATS [illegible] *Shipments to Buffalo*—18,000 bushels Wheat [illegible] bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—[illegible] Wheat; 36,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts* [illegible] bbls. Flour; 91,000 bushels Wheat; [illegible] Corn.

CHARLESTON, Friday, [illegible]

COTTON—Sales of the week 700 bales [illegible] for middling fair. Two hundred [illegible] the first of the season, were sold to-day [illegible] 14½c. ⅌ lb. Red Wheat, $1 [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, [illegible]

COTTON—Sales to-day, 2,500 bales [illegible] 15½c. for Middling. The receipts of the [illegible] been 10,500 and the sales 10,500 bales. [illegible] bales. FLOUR—$6 ⅌ bbl. STERLING EXCHANGE [illegible] cent. premium. RIO COFFEE—*Sales of the week* [illegible] bags at 11c. for Prime. Stock, 117,000 bags [illegible]

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA [illegible] *day.*—*First Board*—$1,000 N. Pennsylvania [illegible] 44½; $1,000 do., 44½; $2,000 do., 44¾; [illegible] 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41; 10 do., [illegible] 75 do., 40; 2 Camden and Amboy Railroad, [illegible] ing Railroad, 22.

Second Board—$3,000 Camden and Amboy [illegible] '67, 65½; 12 Schuylkill Navigation [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, 40.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ..... 5 51 | Sun sets ...... 5 53 | [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 17 | Gov. Island. 1 [illegible] | [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ... FRIDAY, Sept. [illegible]

Cleared.

Steamship Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool, [illegible]
Ships W. H. Wharton, Moss, Galveston, [illegible] Co.; Southampton, Austin, Liverpool, [illegible] Thornton, Collins, Liverpool, Williams & [illegible]
Brigs Anna, (Olden.) Freicks, London, [illegible] ger; Macon, Griffith, Savannah, [illegible] (Br.) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., [illegible] Hopkins, Manzanilla, Nesmith & Sons.
Schooners Jas. W. McKee, Salters, [illegible] Abbott; Cumberland, Chase, Alexandria, [illegible] Kate Field, Robbins, Matanzas, [illegible] P. Reeves, Shaw, Beaufort, S. C., J. O. [illegible] Hopkins, Malsbury, City Point, [illegible] Hammond, Aspinwall, Geo. Cheap; [illegible] Wilmington, N. C., Matthews & Mitchell; [illegible] Newton, Alexandria, Mott Bedell.
Steamers Locust Point, French, [illegible] well; Ironsides, Vanderveer, Philadelphia, [illegible] Franklin, Colmary, Baltimore, H. B. [illegible]

Arrived.

Bark Chas. B. Truitt, (of Philadelphia,) [illegible] ten 18 ds., with wheat, rice, &c., to Van B[illegible] Has experienced very heavy weather; [illegible] hurricane of the 11th, 12th and 13th, during [illegible] fore topmast, fore topgallant mast, [illegible] received other damage. 14th, Peter Young, [illegible] man,) was washed from the pumps and lost [illegible] gales has damaged the cargo.
Bark Kate Wheeler, (of Hampden,) [illegible] 40 ds., with mdse. and 5 passengers to [illegible] Has had very heavy weather the whole [illegible] 13, experienced a violent hurricane from [illegible] 29 30, lon. 65 30, blowing the "furled" sails [illegible]
Brig Naratiska, Conklin, Jacksonville, [illegible] with lumber to J. Grice. Sept. 18, off Cape [illegible] a steamer bound south, having a brig in tow [illegible] foremast.
Schr. Charles M. Laverty, (3-masted,) [illegible] Ga., 20 ds., with naval stores to master. Sept. [illegible] Hatteras, saw the deck of a steamer, [illegible] to the Central America.
Schr. Southerner, Bellows, Baltimore [illegible] to Merrill & Abbott.
Schr. Paragon, Williams, Beaufort, N. C., [illegible] wheat to J. C. Gambel.
Schr. Mary Ellen, Coleman, Virginia [illegible]
Schr. Mansion, Cramer, Alexandria [illegible]
Schr. Philander Armstrong, Dill, Philadelphia [illegible] Haven.
Schr. Thomas Potter, Glover, Philadelphia [illegible] dence.
Schr. Hungerford, Kelly, Boston 5 ds. [illegible] master.
Schr. Cape Cod, Eldridge, Chatham [illegible]
Schr. H. B. Drummond, Fox, [illegible] ship Clara Brookman, ashore at Squan, to Bird [illegible]
Schr. Leodora, Halling, with mdse. from [illegible] Clara Brookman, ashore at Squan, to Bird & [illegible]
Schr. Nye, Ward, Brazos, St. Jago, [illegible]
Schr. Olivia, Buxton, Williams, [illegible]
Schr. John Sullivan, Plumb, Norwich [illegible]
Schr. New-Zealand, Thurston, New-Haven [illegible] delphia.
Schr. Robert Smith, Wilcox, Portland [illegible]
Schr. Lawrence, Johnson, Portland, [illegible] ren, R. I.
Steamer Westernport, Berry, Portland [illegible] mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.
Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence [illegible] Isaac Odell.
Steamer Locust Point, French, Baltimore [illegible] H. B. Cromwell.
Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia [illegible] 18 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.
SAILED—Ship D. B. Metcalf, Stetson, [illegible]
BELOW—1 ship and 2 barks south of the [illegible]
WIND—Sunset, S. S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Arr. steamship Canada, [illegible] ship Western Empire, Harlow, do.; barks [illegible] Philadelphia; Bay State, Sparrow, [illegible] Spaulding, Hooker, New-Orleans; brigs [illegible] do.; Ida McLeod, Davis, Baltimore; [illegible] delphia; J. A. Taylor, Young, do.; [illegible] Samuel Otis, Gilchrist, do.; [illegible] B. Davis, O'Neil, do.; [illegible] both, Taylor, do.; [illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible] Sept. 3, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible] New-Bedford [illegible] Sept. 18, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible] from New-York for [illegible]